ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,132—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3092	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4130	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
R. * HYDASPES	2992	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5050	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
R. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo to—

BOHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,578	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE ON BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,590 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,615 tons, on the 4th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 2nd August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

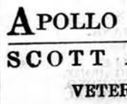
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. YORK, from NEW YORK, are hereby requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE.
The Steamer is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the Stream, and Consignees are requested to send their Boats at once to receive their Goods.
All claims must be sent in to us and passed by the Captain before Departure of the Steamer, otherwise the same cannot be admitted under any circumstances.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Agents for Captain & Owners, s. s. "York,"
No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

BEG to announce that their entire New Stocks of
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
are just to hand, for present Sowing. No advance on Prices in 1893-94 Catalogue, as we depend on a greatly Increased Business to recoup ourselves for loss of greater part of our profits through the Fall in Exchange of the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty. Catalogues Free on application on receipt of As. 2 for postage.

Read "PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth Boards, Rs. 5.
A few Copies in Limp Paper, at Rs. 3-8.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

UMBRELLAS FOR THE MONSOON.

A fresh Consignment of the above just to hand, fitted with Fox's Paragon Frames, which are especially strong and suitable for India.

NEW STOCK

Consists of Best Quality Silk and Twilled Silk Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas, with Natural Wood Handles, in the best shapes, Plain and Silver Mounted.

LADIES'—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Twill	10 12	12 0
Satin Twill	15 0	16 8
Special Twill Silk	20 0	22 8
Superior Silk with Silver Mounts..	24 0	27 0

GENTS'—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Twill	9 0	10 0
Laventine Twill	13 0	14 8
Special Silk	23 0	25 0
Superior Silk and Silver Mounts...	30 0	34 0

Also Ladies' and Gents' Sun Umbrellas, White and Green Lined, and Natural Sticks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gents'	6 0	6 12
Ladies'	5 0	5 10

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. POONA.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., Various Sizes, at low Prices.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S
BAG TOP CAPS.
BEST FINISH, SILK LINED.

VICUNA,
HARRIS TWEED,
VELVET CORD,
BLUE SERGE,
HOMESPUN, &c.,
} FROM Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	,,	40
Do. extra long case	,,	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	,,	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	,,	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS.—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	,,	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES Complete with Measure and Appliances, and guaranteed accurate. Price Rs. 12.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY

ARE BENEFITED BY
PHILLIPS & CO.'S
CRYSTAL ENAMEL
BECAUSE IT
APPEALS TO THE WANTS OF ALL.
It preserves all bright Metal articles from Rust without interfering with their usefulness.
TRANSPARENT AND INVISIBLE.
Price: Re. 1 per bottle with Brush.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ..... from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NADIR" 2,041 Tons, Captain W. J. CREBBIN, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 4th August, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the TELANG MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE, will be held in the University Hall, at 5-30 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 3rd Instant.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HURKISONDAS NURROTAMDAS,
DINSHA E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries to the Telang Memorial Fund Committee.

Bombay, 1st August, 1894.

CAWNPORE SUGAR WORKS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 6,00,000

In Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Registered 23rd April, 1894, under the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

For Shares apply to

BEGG SUTHERLAND & Co., Managing Agents, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay proposes to apply in Fifteen days from this date for the Sanction of Government to the construction (1) of a TRAMWAY with DOUBLE TRACK from Kavasji Patel Tank along Kavasji Patel Tank Road, Duncan Road, and Ripon Road, up to Jacob Fountain and (2) of a TRAMWAY with a Single Line from Kharshedji Manekji Status along Bellasis Junction Road, up to the existing siding on Parel Road, opposite the Sir J. J. Hospital.

Any person interested in this application should apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, where plans of the proposed extensions may be seen.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 31st July, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of Motion to the following effect will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo.

1. By Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mody, Esq., that the sale of fish, vegetables, &c., on the Chowpati foreshore is a nuisance, and that it is desirable that the Commissioner should take steps to prevent fish being exposed for sale thereat otherwise than in boats.

2. By Sundernath D. Khote, Esq., (1) that it is desirable to open a small market between Chowpati and Gamdevi for the sale of fish, vegetables, &c., and that the Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate for the erection of such a market. (2) That the Joint Schools' Committee be requested to inform the Corporation of the circumstances under which, or the reasons for which, Mr. Varajral S. Desai has been desired by them to revert to Government service.

3. By D. A. D'Monte, Esq., that the Commissioner be asked (1) to improve the state of the Bhandarwada, Purbhadevi and Portuguese Church Roads at Dadar, and the Mahim Bazar Road at Upper Mahim. (2) To state whether any proposals have been made for the provision of storm-water drains at Bhandarwada Road, Dadar.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 31st July, 1894.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

2ND.—To read the letter addressed to Shareholders by Messrs. A. John and Co., on the subject of issuing new Debentures at 5 per cent. in place of the Old ones at 8 per cent., and to decide thereon.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who may wish to retire.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To fix the Chairman's remuneration.

A. JOHN & Co., Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the DELHI CLOTH and GENERAL MILLS Co., Ld., Delhi, a Thoroughly Practical and Steady SPINNING and CARDING MASTER. Must be a practical male Man. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, stating terms and particulars, should be made to the SECRETARY of the Company.

ESTATE—COLONEL W. SCOTT (DECEASED).

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the Late WILLIAM SCOTT, Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, who died at Rajkote, on the 30th July, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM AND CO., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one Month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM AND CO., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON, Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 21,600 tons INDIAN or other STEAM COAL, at Rayapuram Station, on the Madras Railway.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines, and the Tenders must specify clearly the Name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its Qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered so as to provide for an average consumption of about 1,800 tons a month. A first delivery of 5,000 tons must be made within 2 months of date of acceptance of Tender. And thereafter the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities convenient to the Supplier as will provide for a consumption of 1,800 tons a month, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as abovementioned, shall not exceed 4,000 tons or be less than 1,800 tons, and that the Interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than 3 months.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders, marked on the outside "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1894.

Complete Copy of the Advertisement, with Form of Tender will be sent on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office Rayapuram, 27th July, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, CALCUTTA, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1894, to consider the Directors' proposals for the Formation of an ANNUITY BRANCH, and for the Enlargement of the Scope of the Fund by eliminating the Clause of Rule 3 relative to Local Limits.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

54 FIRST AWARDS at the CHICAGO Exhibition. More than double than all Manufacturers put together. 300 Medals and Diplomas at other Exhibitions. No further Guarantee required for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

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ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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REQUIRED, for the Mofussil, Experienced DRAUGHTSMAN, for making Drawings and Estimates in connection with Machinery. Apply to "R.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a JINRICKSHA COOLY, Good Runner. Apply GYMKHANA HOTEL, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, Several Active and Energetic CANVASSERS, for a First-class Life Assurance Company. A most Liberal Commission will be given. All Sections of the Community are invited to apply in writing to "LIFE ASSURANCE," care of this Office.

WANTED.—An English GENTLEMAN desires to obtain an Appointment as Secretary to a Club or Society. Unexceptional Credentials. Salary no object. Send as soon as possible to SECRETARY, care of this Office.

WANTED.—A Trusty EUROPEAN Pensioned N. C. O. is desirous of a Post of Trust in the Mofussil. Please apply "No. 777," care of this Office.

SITUATION WANTED, by a European, in any Capacity. Experience Varied. Excellent Testimonials. Apply immediately to "X. Y. Z", care of this Office.

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REQUIRED, IN PARIS, by a FRENCH GENTLEMAN knowing English and the Buying of French Goods, the Management for an Indian Firm, who would have its own Office in Paris to buy or sell without a Commissionaire. Highest References. Write: PINCHOU, 6, Rue Mornay, Paris.

HIGH CLASS CEYLON TEA.—Golden Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other large buyers.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—This is the third time my wife and self have stayed in this Hotel for a Month. We are thoroughly well pleased with everything; food good, and Proprietor most obliging; does everything that lies in his power to make one comfortable.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasguni.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and Perfumers, have received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-Class, Comfortable and Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms Bright, Airy and Commodious. Situated in the Central and Healthiest part of Poona. Each Family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWAL'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Sadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

18th July, 1894.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent., or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.

ADDRESS:—

THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE TO PAPER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are to be received by the President of the Committee for Making Purchases for the Baroda Government, on or before 20th August, 1894, 12 o'clock Noon (Madras time).

2. In the event of no suitable Tenders, a Public Auction will be held at the Senapati's Office the same day.

3. Sample Books, Tender form, and all other information can be had from the Undersigned during Office hours on payment of Twelve Annas British Indian Currency.

K. M. JOGLEKAR, M.A., Superintendent.

Government Printing Press, Baroda, 28th July, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED ORDINARY MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 6th August, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau and T. J. Bennett, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

II. To confirm the appointment by the Board of the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik and Mr. S. M. Moses as Directors of the Company.

III. To appoint Auditors in the place of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. and Mr. R. J. F. Paruch, who retire but who are eligible for re-election, and to fix the remuneration of such Auditors.

IV. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

By Order of the Board,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 25th July, 1894.

SYLK'S HOTEL, OOTACAMUND, NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d'hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.

Best Brands of Wines.

Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS, Proprietor.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED. RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-6 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees (or the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advise allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,

KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Himself Executor, residing at Girgaum, in the City of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth Day of September One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three the following Immoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction, before G. H. Farran, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Asa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them in all that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing Eleven Thousand Three hundred and Eighty-one square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, wife of Sooltana Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhai, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Perozbai, widow of Rustumjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady, and on the East by the Mazagon, road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-six square yards is leasehold property, held under two leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an agreement, dated Twenty-eighth May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and fifty-five square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees three hundred and forty and annas eight (340-8). A portion admeasuring four hundred and fifty-five square yards of the leasehold land has been underleased at Rupees (92) ninety-two a month. Another portion admeasuring nine hundred and thirty-one square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-five square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty-eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 424 OF 1888.

CAWASJEE ADURJI BAMJI .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GOOLBAI, Widow of HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI, MOTIBAI, Daughter of the said HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, and Wife of RATANJI JAMSETJI KATRUCK, and the said RATANJI JAMSEDJI KATRUCK, RATANBAI, Widow and Administratrix of EDULJI HORMUSJI, SONABAI, Widow and Administratrix to the Estate of RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI, NALIBAI, Widow, and NAVAZBAI, Daughter of FRAMJI ADURJI BAMJI, and the Wife of the said DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1893, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1894, at the hour of the three of the clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them or of the heirs or legal heirs or legal representatives of each of them as have died since the date of said Decree or any of them, and of any other heirs or legal representatives of Hormusji Adurji Bamji and Framji Adurji Bamji, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, forming one apartment in a chawl or range of three houses or apartments assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1768, and Street No. 10, situate, lying and being within the Fort, and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in Parsee Panchayet Lane, containing by admeasurement seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, be the same a little or more or less, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, now or formerly the property of Cursetji Dorabji Bangalee, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nanabhoy Pestonji Jakrewalla, but now of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, on or towards the North by the Parsee Panchayet Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond the passage by the property of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 356.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Attorneys of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI and DINSHAW, Attorneys for the Widow and Administratrix of the Plaintiff.

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January 1894.

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Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } ,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... } ,, ¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED D

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. a.	155 to 160
	9,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	90xl
Charter Bank	40,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	320
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	250	$12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	74	225xd
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	75	1,000	Rs. 300	5,175
Co. New Issue	600	50	50	Rs. 75	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	x div 5	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Cascan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	Rs. 27	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Jehangir B Karanji & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	320
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marden & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	495
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	227½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	3	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	6	12xd
			100		
			25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	1,340	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Uniated	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.70	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	600	600	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,250
Chinna Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	850
Commercial Mills	600	500	600	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	570
Coorla Mills	1,000	500	1,000	dvd Rs.15	425
D vid Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	690
Framjee Petit	2,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Gladstone	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40	860
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	Nil	630
Hydarabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	600	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250	Rs. 20	1171
Jowrai Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khan and Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	2,500	100	103	Nil	167½
Lord Reay Mfg	645	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	852½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,597½
Massoon	5,000	0	250	Nil	131½
Merarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	835
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shahpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Secunderabad	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,319	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkatshunker Lakhmishunker Co. Mill Co Ld	900	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,500	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Curreechee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	150
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	500	200	250		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
Chota	600	1,200	1,200	20	190
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	310
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,175
Fort	615	24000		Rs. 30	105
French	300	50		Nil	1,200
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	50	500	30	425
Hingol Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	450
Khangaum	940	450	450	Nil	105
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	420
Mahsudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	245
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Motamli Co	1,125	400	400	Nil	113½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	385
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	235
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	535
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs.25 dvd	127½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	475
Saccoon	300	500	500	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	180	585
Steel	400	2,000	750	35	1,900
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	570
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	16	200
Vellzart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	195
					1,050

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-10	
Chilan Leaf	"	29	Nominal.
Fekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-2	"
Do. do. new	"	28-7	"
Australia do.	"	29-1	
Bombay do.	"	29	
English Sovereigns	"	13-6	
Do. Dracons	"	13-5	
Fine Silver 17 Bottlenose	"	96	
Do. 17/1 do.	"	95-6	
Carolus Dollars	"	105	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	106	
Penne pieces	"	210	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.

CRICKET.

Scottish High School vs. J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage.
Anjuman-i-Islam School vs. Elphinstone High School.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer s. s. Bahaduri entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Lorenzo yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer s. s. Caspian left the dock on Monday, and the steamer Pachumba yesterday.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit will be held this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Cercle Rooms, when monologues and recitations in French will be given by members of the Club.

FIRE.—On Monday night, a fire broke out in a charcoal shop, at Ramwady. On an alarm being raised, the Bhooleshwar manual fire-engine was wheeled to the shop, and the flames were extinguished before any real damage was done. The outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.—A general temperance social meeting, in connection with the Byculla Branch of the World Women's Christian Temperance Association, will be held on Saturday next, the 4th instant, at 8 p.m., at Mrs. Leech's house, Victoria Road, Byculla. All are earnestly invited to attend, gentlemen included.

LECTURE.—A public lecture, in connection with the Gopalan Updeshak Sabha will be delivered by Shrimant Swamy Nityanandji Maharj, to-day, in the hall of Sett Gokaldas Tejpal High School, Ramwady, on "Prosperity of Agriculture." Sett Thakersey Gangaram Agarmal, J.P., will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT QUEEN'S ROAD.—On Monday evening, a carriage, belonging to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, and occupied by some ladies belonging to his family, was being driven along Queen's Road, when one of the horses became restive, and got one of the legs over the pole and fell down, breaking it. The occupants escaped unhurt.

A HINDU'S MARRIAGE WITH AN ENGLISH LADY.—News has been received here that Mr. Ramchundra Vishnu Mudgacker, B. A., who proceeded some time ago to work as an assistant in the branch firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., at Manchester, has married an English lady in that city. Mr. Mudgacker was a widower when he left Bombay, and his son, by a former wife, is said to be in the employ of the same firm in Bombay.

REMOVAL OF CORPSES TO KERBELLA FOR INTERMENT.—The dead body of a Khoja woman, named Sukeenabee, aged twenty-five years, who died on the 14th June, was, on Monday morning, removed from the Khoja durgah, at Tandel Street, to the Carnac Bunder, and was carried on board the s.s. Henry Bolckow for despatch to Kerbella for interment.—The body of Bhilal Yacoob, who died about ten days ago, was also removed in an air-tight coffin from the Mogul cemetery on the same day, and taken on board the same steamer for removal to Kerbella.

OBTAINMENT OF A MINOR FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson again charged Kurrim Jan, a woman of immoral character, residing at Falkland Road, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with obtaining possession of a girl, named Rahiman, aged eleven years, a minor, under Section 373 of the Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. Some further evidence having been recorded, the accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Jeeven Dhakia, a mill-hand, aged fourteen years, residing with his father, a carpenter, at Mazagon. On the 28th ultimo, at 4 p.m. deceased was cleaning the rollers of a ring frame in the Framji Petit Mills, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, when his right hand was accidentally caught between the rollers and the whole arm was drawn in and crushed. The machine was stopped, the man's arm was extricated, and he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday evening from the effects of the injury. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FAILURE OF AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Chief Inspector Fazlullah, of the Opium Department, charged Abdul Malik with having in his possession ten tolas of opium, a quantity larger than that allowed by law. In consequence of certain information received, the Chief Inspector proceeded to the house of accused with other officials. A search being made, ten tolas of opium, four pounds of opium water, several smoking pipes, &c., were found. His worship discharged the accused on the ground of want of satisfactory evidence, but ordered the drug and the pipes to be made over to the Collector.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match under the above rules on the Cooperage, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, between the Rangers and B. V. A. F. C. The following are the teams:—Rangers F. C.—Full-back, J. W. Manly; three-quarter backs, J. E. Waller, T. J. Reed, H. C. W. Fido, and F. W. Martin; half-backs, G. Kelly and T. Potts; forwards, J. E. P. White, J. W. Roberts, E. Good, C. Aldridge, H. Peters, W. Sell, F. H. P. Blodwell, and S. Pearcey. B. V. A.—Full-back, Gunner A. Quinney; three-quarter backs, W. H. Cole, T. Hogan, and J. Allan; half-backs, Chaden, W. H. Mart, and Bombe, H. O. Coats; forwards, Corpl. W. Zarhun, Gunner C. Rowbotham, F. Joyce, H. Hukey, A. Wise, E. W. Howes, T. T. Smith, A. N. Other.

A STRANGE STORY.—Mchonsee Kustoor, residing on the first storey of a house, at Chinch Bunder Road, reported to Inspector Hack, on the evening of the 23rd ultimo, that during the absence of himself and his two wives, between 12 and 5 p.m., on that day, the lock of his room was wrenched off, and two gold bangles, four silver toe-rings, and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 317, were stolen from a cupboard and a wooden box in the room. Mr. Hack reduced his complaint to writing, and asked him to sign it, which the man refused to do on the ground that he suspected one of his wives of having taken away the property. On Monday, however, the detective police arrested a Punjabee, while disposing of one of the stolen silver toe rings, at Null Bazaar. Inquiries in the matter are being made by the police.

ASSAULT IN THE "SUNDAY COMIC" OFFICE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb Third Presidency Magistrate, Donald R. Avers, of Messrs. Marcks and Company, prosecuted A. Fernandez for assaulting him on the 19th instant. Complainant happened to go to the office of the *Sunday Comic* to purchase some cigars on the 19th instant. As he was leaving the shop, the accused came up from behind and struck him on the head rather severely. In answer to accused, who conducted his own defence, complainant denied he was speaking to Framroz Mothabhai, editor of the *Sunday Comic*, about the accused. Complainant was further cross-examined as to whether he had not figured in the police, insolvency, divorce, and other courts. Complainant objected to such questions as irrelevant, when accused said he wished to convince the court that complainant was an "habitual liar." Complainant told the court that accused had since addressed him a letter in which he had admitted the assault. Accused undertaking not to annoy complainant in future, his worship allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

DISHONEST BOARDERS.—Abba Luximon and Baba were again yesterday brought up on remand by Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and charged with having on the 13th ultimo committed theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 155-8, belonging to Dowla Muda, a labourer, residing at Kolsa Mohola. On the 13th ult., the two accused arrived in Bombay from their native country, and put up at complainant's house as boarders. In the afternoon of the same day, while complainant and his wife were away from home, the two accused broke open three wooden boxes, and having abstracted ornaments, of the value of Rs. 155-8, absconded to Poona. Complainant and his wife returned home in the evening, and finding that accused had made away with the property, made a report to the police. Inspector Saunderson, on an inquiry learnt that accused had decamped to Poona, and a telegram asking for their arrest was immediately sent to the District Superintendent of Police of that place. On the 23rd ult., the prisoners were arrested at Poona, with the stolen property in their possession, and were brought to Bombay under the custody of the Poona police, on Saturday. Both accused were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

WARNING TO MASTERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Shaik Mahomed Yacoob, a Mahomedan, was charged at the instance of Inspector Butterfield before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Friday, committed theft as a servant of Rs. 137 in cash, belonging to his master, Syed Mahomedally, a Turk, temporarily residing at Bapty Road. About ten days ago complainant arrived in Bombay from Mecca, where he had gone on a pilgrimage, and put up at Bapty Road. About three days after his arrival here, he engaged the accused in his service on a payment of Rs. 3 per month. About 9 o'clock, of the night of the 27th ultimo, complainant after having had some drink, retired to sleep, and on awaking at one o'clock on the following morning, found that his bag, containing Rs. 137, which was tied round his waist was missing, and accused was nowhere to be seen. He reported the theft to the police, and Inspector Butterfield arrested accused at a native theatre, at Grant Road, and recovered Rs. 107 in cash, some new pieces of wearing apparel and a pair of new English shoes, which the accused had purchased for Rs. 30 out of the stolen money. The accused who was declared by Mr. Butterfield to be a "bad lot," admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, decided the case, in which Mattu Ratna, alias Rama Ratna, stood charged at the instance of Inspector Butterfield and Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with having, on the morning of the 6th ultimo, committed theft of gold watches, chains, gold ornaments, precious stones of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,805 belonging to Mr. W. D. Gardiner, commission agent to Messrs. Fetterle and Company, watchmakers, jewellers, &c., at Bellasis Road; and four other Mahomedans, named Shaik Ameer Shaik Chand, Mahomed Ameer Mahomed Cassum, Mahomed Oomer Shaik Bahadur, and Fasloodeen Vulli Mahomed, with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in disposing of the stolen property. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, on evidence, convicted the first accused of theft, under Section 380 of the Code and the rest under Sections 414 and 109 of assisting in concealing and disposing of stolen property and also of aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence, and sentenced them as under—the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment, three months of which would be in solitary confinement; the second, accused to one year's labour; the third, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500, with the option of six months' further imprisonment, three months of which to be in solitary confinement; the fourth to two years' and Rs. 500, or in default six months' further punishment, out of which three months solitary confinement; and the fifth accused to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th July.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 16th July, 1894, sanctioning the arrangement come to with the Municipality in connection with the construction of Wadi Bunder overbridge, of a through road in continuation of it through Mazagon to Kala Chowki, and of the Victoria Road extension, including the sale to the Municipality for use as a burial ground of about 30,287 square yards of land at Tank Bunder at Rs. 5 per square yard, and saying that, having regard to the public utility of the work in contemplation, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to allow the sale proceeds to be credited wholly to the interest-bearing portion of the Port Trust debt to Government; that the Government of India will be requested to sanction the loan of 10 lakhs which the Port Trustees have already been authorized to raise in the open market being increased to Rs. 11,51,000 so as to enable the Trustees to pay therefrom, under the abovementioned arrangement, Rs. 1,51,000 towards their contribution of Rs. 1,56,500 and also sanctioning the appropriation of the balance of Rs. 5,500 from the fixed annual revenue surplus of 1894-95.

Resolution.—To be recorded, pending a reply from the Municipal Commissioner to the proposals referred to in T. R. No. 220, dated 26th June, 1894, regarding an alteration in the northern boundary of the burial ground to suit the modified alignment of the Victoria Road extension.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th July, 1894, reporting that an offer of Rs. 2½ per tree has been made to tax 16 cocoanut trees on the Trustees' estate at Sewree, and recommending that the offer be accepted, and mentioning that the right last year was sold for the same rate.

Resolution.—The offer may be accepted.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 10th July, 1894, quoting the following approximate estimates for No. 14 shed, Victoria Dock, without including engineering charges:—

	Time required to build.	Amount
		Rs.
Single-storied shed with foundations strong enough to carry an upper storey	5 months	70,493
Double-storied shed similar to No. shed	6 ,,	1,68,557
Single-storied shed with piled foundations strong enough to carry two upper stories	10 ,,	1,20,547
Double-storied shed with piled foundations strong enough to carry a third storey	11 ,,	2,23,617
Three-storied shed	12 ,,	3,03,569

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee, advising the Trustees to adopt No. 2 estimate and to contemplate that hereafter, when additional shed space is found to be required, it should be provided by adding an upper floor to Nos. 12 and 13 sheds, which, as in the case of K shed, can be done mostly during the monsoon with a minimum of inconvenience to trade; adding that it seems probable that, considering the length of wharf, this would be sufficient without its even being necessary to add a third floor to No. 14, and it is therefore undesirable to sink a large sum in the foundations to provide for such addition. Read letter to the Acting Engineer, dated 20th July, 1894, asking for detailed plans and estimates for No. 2 proposal. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 23rd July, 1894, stating that the position originally fixed for the new shed at No. 14 berth, Victoria Dock, will prove of great inconvenience to the traffic which so largely, concentrates at the south side of the swing-bridge spanning the dock entrance; and recommending that the new shed be built in continuation of No. 13 shed. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 24th July, 1894, forwarding detailed plans, three sheets, for a double-storied transit shed at No. 14 berth, Victoria Dock, the upper floor of which will project 24 feet beyond the ground floor on the east side, being carried on old rail columns and steel plate girders, and a width of 12 feet of this addition will be left open as a platform for landing goods on, similar to that at No. 15 shed—the space underneath the projection affording a convenient and sheltered waiting place for passengers by coasting steamers—together with an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,72,885-9-1 for the work; and making proposals as to the manner of carrying out the work.

Resolution.—The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,72,886, for an upper-storied shed (No. 14) on the east wall of the Victoria Dock, are sanctioned and the work should be proceeded with in accordance with the proposals made by the Engineer.

The shed should be built in continuation of shed No. 13 as recommended by the Docks Superintendent and shown on the Engineer's plan, subject to report as to the possibility of providing a cart passage.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 8025, dated 20th July, 1894, intimating that the Municipal Commissoner has directed him to take charge of the through road to Kala Chowki on the conditions mentioned in T. R. No. 213, dated 19th June, 1894, and on the further understanding that additional water entrances are constructed as settled between him and the Port Trust Engineer, and that he has instructed the Chief Inspector of Roads to take the road over.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 18th July, 1894, forwarding an application from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, for a reduction of dock charges on cargo landed at a shed at the Prince's Dock from their steamer Mombassa in June last and loaded into boats from the same shed by the dock hamallage contractors for conveyance to the Mody Bunder, where it was landed again and passed into town, and explaining that, in accordance with the dock rules, full import and full export charges have been levied, but that the circumstances are somewhat similar to those of the Loodiana's cargo landed in July, 1891, and dealt with in T. R. No. 402 of 15th September, 1891, and recommending accordingly that only one wharfage be levied and that three annas per ton be charged for hamallage instead of export wharfage, thereby reducing the bill from Rs. 463-12-10 to Rs. 276-3-11 as follows:—Full import wharfage Rs. 231-14-5, hamallage at 3 annas per ton for export charges, Rs. 44-5-6, Rs. 276-3-11.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government, which should be applied for.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 20th July, 1894, submitting, as called for in T. R. No. 233, dated 10th July, 1894, in connection with the application for pension from Ally Moya Syrang, Pilot schooner, No. 2, a return showing the salaries drawn by the applicant from June, 1869, and a medical certificate in the form laid down in the Civil Service Code.

Resolution.—An invalid pension of Rs. 16-7-4 per mensem is sanctioned with effect form 1st July, 1894.

Read letter from the Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India, dated 17th July, 1894, stating that suggestions have been received for including Ahmednagar in the list of daily weather-reporting stations, and requesting the favour of the Trustees' opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of the same. Read memo. from the Port Officer, dated 20th July, 1894.

Resolution.—The Trustees are of opinion that the proposal is, on general grounds, desirable.

The following papers were laid on the table.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 17th July, 1894, extending for one year the appointment of the Syrang to inspect the lights of native craft and to instruct their tindals in the rule of the Road.

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 20th July, 1894, reporting that Pilot Schooner No. 1 shipped a heavy sea at the outer station on the 20th instant, by which her boat and the davit and rail on the portside were washed away, but that no lives were lost, and that, on being relieved by No. 2 schooner, she will be taken into the Prince's Dock at once for repairs to be effected by the Engineer in anticipation of sanction.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th July 1894.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1894 to 20th July 1894.	For week ending 20th July 1893.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1893 to 20th July 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	334	17	356
,, piloted out of harbour	13	343	19	329
,, transported	11	246	17	291
,, attended to	6	29	2	21
,, warped	2	22	2	28

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	4	177	6	167
Victoria Dock	6	149	6	138
Total	10	326	12	305
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	7	174	4	172
Victoria Dock	6	152	4	133
Total	13	326	8	305
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	14	...	11	...
Victoria Dock	11	...	12	...
Total	25	...	23	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	50	Nil.	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	18	Nil.	28
Total	Nil.	68	Nil.	86

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 21st July 1894.		From 1st Apl 1893 to 21st July 1893.	
				No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 21st July 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7	2,904	7	2,377
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S Jubeda contd. from last week	..	1 d	...	...	...	...	...
S S Agapanthus	1	1 d	4,409	19	51,812	16	39,514
Total	1	2 ds	4,409	26	54,716	23	41,891

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Constance, 2,486 tons, Captain J B Rose, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line s s Horatio, 2,077 tons, Captain J W. Forth, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain R Sterling, cleared yesterday for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE s s Abdul Kadir, 1,380 tons, Captain J Elick, sailed yesterday for Jedda &c, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,097 tons, Captain R C Warden, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,848 tons, Captain S Brelich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (30th June), with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons, Captain Allan Buck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Narakel (28th July), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE Wilson Line s s Lorenzo, 2,031 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (30th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Vaughen, Miss Vaughen, Master Vaughen, and Mr Whittle. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 10 a m per Austrian Lloyd's s s Poseidon, Captain A Fellner:—To Trieste—Major and Mrs Yule and two children with governess, Miss Betty Strasser, Mr E von Pitnor, Mr R Singer, Mr Ch Anderwald, Mr H Ellenson and friend and Rev B Svengen. To Aden—Mr S Johannes and Mr Swammy Nathea Pillay. To Port Said—Mr Wolf Samuel.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Melpomene (s)	Brelich	Kobe, June 30.
	Lorenzo (s)	Rogers	Hull, June 30.
	Stanley Hall (s)	Buck	Narrakel, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Caspian (s)	Board	Amsterdam.
	Abdool Kadir (s)	Ilich	Jedda, &c.
	City of London (s)	Warden	Karachi.
	Clan Macdonald (s)	Sterling	Vizagapatam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Poseidon, Fellner for Trieste, &c.
,, Constance, Rose for Hamburg.
,, Horatio, Forth for Hull.

The steamer Lorenzo entered for loading yesterday for Hull via Karachi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
21	Patna s	Calcutta.
	Dunera s	Calcutta.
21	Nawab s	Bombay.
	Benzara s	Calcutta.
	Palitana s	Rangoon.
25	M. Meanatchy s	Negapatam.
	Kerbela s	Rangoon.
26	Sirsa s	Singapore.
23	Clan Macalister s	Cocanada.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	June				
21	Rufiyi	Pfeil	Kiel		
30	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Cruise		
4	July Nour-El-Bahr	Cooke	Mocha		
8	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Berbera	19	Somali coast
13	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	23	Bombay
14	Queen Louise	Ewen	Cardiff		
15	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	19	Hodeida
16	Clan Drummond	Harrison	Madras	16	London
	Shannon	Crewe	London		Bombay
	Macningtry	White	Pondichery		Marseilles
	Clio	Wood	Bombay		Hull
	Duke of Buckingham	Groombridge	Brisbane	17	London
	Chanda	Simpson	Zanzibar	19	Bombay
17	Oceanien	Schmitz	China	17	Marseilles
	Elwick	Steel	Bombay	18	Dunkirk
18	Venezia	G

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, OLD IRON, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Scott Press Company's premises, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the undermentioned machinery belonging to the press :—
1 Lancashire boiler by Adamson.
1 verticle boiler.
1 fire engine by Omauney and Tatham.
2 fall presses by Messrs. Wren and Hopkinson.
1 set of 6 pumps by the same makers.
1 donkey pump and 1 injector.
Pullies, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 cases white nainsooks.
1 bale grey shirting, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 1, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK PIECE-GOODS, HANDKERCHIEVES, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Estate of the late Mohmed Khoja Meeya Saheb, a quantity of China and Japanese silk piece-goods, consisting of silk pieces, handkerchieves, Rampur chuddars, gold embroidered table covers, crape, shawl, cushions, Manjee lady's silk dress, Dadu Cloth, papers, bronze plates, &c, &c.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mooradin Mahomedally—
D B 237 & Co. } 14-16—3 cases paper.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay walar golding, aged, quiet in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 nearly new victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 chesnut C. B. pony, about 13·2, goes in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON, LEATHER SCRAP, FARRIERS' RASPS AND FILES, &c., AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO., LD., STABLES.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of cast-irons, iron rubbish, leather scrap, paints, pots, old can and drums, farriers' rasps and files, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CAMATIPOORA.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Furbhooram Jeevanram, Vaid, and on account and at the risk of Nursingra Syeboo Vadunia, the following valuable landed properties :—

LOT No. 1.—All that right, title and interest in the Government ground and building thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Cammatipoora Street, in new town in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : On the east by the public road of Camatipoora Bazaar, on the west by the compound and a house of Limjee Ramanoo Booda, on the north by the 6th Camatipoora Street, on the west by the compound and a house of Lingoo Ramanoo Booda, on or towards the south by the passage of halikors, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3222, New Nos. 13081, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward E No. 1017, Street Nos. 60 to 64.

LOT No. II.—AT 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with a shed thereon situate, lying and being at Camatipoora, in the sub-district of Bombay, fronting towards the west side of the Camatipoora Bazzar road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4,996 standing in the name of Shibingoo Kookajee Alkanda containing by admeasurement 294 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the gully, on the west by the Camatipoora Bazzar Road, on the east by the Municipal stable, and on the south by the passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nursingra Syeboo Vadunia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Furbhuram Jeevanram Vaid, and on account and risk of Hajee Moolla Mahomedjee, the following valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandary land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow, standing thereon, situate, at Fort of Bombay, at Lower Colaba, on the northern side of Shroff Street, or Borah Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hajee Moolla Mahomedjee, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 712, and Street No. 25, standing in the name of Bhowany Goonajee, containing by admeasurement 122 2-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by a gully and House of Gangat Bhawany Badkay, on the west by the Peroo Shroff Street, on the north partly by the vacant ground of Pirsa Megjee, and partly by the property of Thuckor Moorarji Chattoor, and on the south by Borah Cross Lane, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT BANDORA.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Babajee Chintaman, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hormasjee Framjee Acharwalla, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece of land, with the messuages or bungalow, stable and out-houses, standing thereon, situate and being at Bandora, Pakady Mulla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Tnana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 214 and Pol No. 1, and assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. B 2, containing by admeasurement 757 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Dr. Dossabhoy Bazonjee, on the West by the Mulla Pakady Road, on the North by the property of the said Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonjee, and on the South formerly by the property of Framjee Jamsedjee Acharwalla, and now by the property of Desibai, wife of Framjee Jamsedjee Acharwalla, and which said hereditments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Framjee Acharwalla and his tennants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 1, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and substantial teak and backwood dining, drawing, and bed room furniture, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plateware, rich 3 to 12 light gas chandeliers and organd lamps, hall pier glasses, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, mechanical table ornaments and figures, ice box, washing machine, cottage pianoforte, iron safe, strong built landau, garden tables and stands, etc., the property of H. E. Hajee Mirza Hosain Khan, Consul-General for Persia, deceased.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 4 CASES OF PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms; by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Ramkishen Sreenaraen, Cawnpore—
FCW 5311-12—2 cases each 63 pieces 25-25½ sousi stripe prints, 6183½ yards.
5225-27—2 cases, each 60 pieces 33" Girder stripe prints, 6191 yards.

SALE OF THREE CASES GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Ranchordas Valji—
ZA EWJ RM—404 1 case 22 pieces double bordered gold flowered grenadiness, 45", 672 ½ yards.
ZA 16-MB RM—557 1 case 40 pieces silk flowered grenadines, 43/14", 1,582 yards.
On account and at the risk of Makha lal Brijlangial—
ZA PPD RM—804 1 case 30 pieces silk flowered grenadines, 42-54", 1,036 7-8 yards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 1, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Is. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

By a printer's error in our issue of last evening we were made to say that all the telegraphic advices in our report under Saturday evening's date were "misstated" instead of "noticed." Consols declined ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 101⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108¾. About £200,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1-8 per cent., to 1 per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 5-8 per cent. Four per cent Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £55½. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 28 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal advanced ¼ cent to 63 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rates on India at 30 days' sight was put down 1-16d., to 1-0⅛d. Paris quotations were unchanged at 100⅛ for Rentes; and 25·16¼ for Exchange on London.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33⅛. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quieter; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent. at 32⅛. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this, and-or next month to Havre, Hamburg, and Dunkirk, market quieter.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 7-8 per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 23-32d. for July-September deliveries, and 3 49-64d. for November-December. East Indian Cotton was 1-16d. lower on all goods of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawuttee, and on good Hingunghat. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 6 15-16 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 8 points lower, at 6·62 cents. The Receipts of the U. S, Ports were *nil*.

Nothing has been done in Cotton here to-day for export; and the Mills have taken only 400 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 178-84; and 50 Ujein, at Rs. 170 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices Re. 1 lower, all round.

WHEAT remains in the same quiet state as of late with but little business doing for export; and to-day prices of *Delhi*, and *Yellow* have given way ¼ to 1 anna per cwt., making our quotations stand as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	5	0 per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	4	3	0 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3	13	0 ,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	6	3 ,,
Hard and Yellow	,,	3	12	0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	12	0 ,,
Hard Red	,,	3	8	0 ,,

SEEDS have been in moderate request by shippers, and about the same volume of business has been passing on for some days past, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,697 bales.
Wheat	2,391 cwts.
Linseed	4,223 ,,
Rapeseed	599 ,,
Groundnuts	3,727 ,,
Castorseed	1,675 ,,
Rice	2,521 ,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Cargo is scarce, and steamers on the berth make only very slow progress at reduced rates; but there are very few unfixed steamers willing to go on at the present quotations.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 0 15-16 to 31-32d. for Demand, at which we heard of no enquiry, though, for forward transfer, say September to January, a moderate amount of Telegraphic was done at 1s. 0 31-32d. Of Mercantile Paper the supply has again been limited, only a moderate amount, for near delivery, at 1s. 1 1-16d, for three months' sight Credits, and for next year, at 1s. 1 3-32d. having been reported. From Calcutta, we hear that rates are quoted the same there as here, which, at the close, were quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 0 15-16d. to 31-32 per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 0 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 0 31-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·37½	,,

the Bank drawing rates 1895 being the same forward as ready; and Credits for 1895 1s. 1 3-32d

GONERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates for Fours, which opened at 103 for cash, and 102 7-8 for the August account declined to 102 11-16, and 102 5-8, in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off; with 101½, nominal, quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES remain inactive but steady, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 10 in Swadeshi Mill; an advance of Rs. 2½ each in Luckmidas, and Maneckji Petit; a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Press; an advance of Rs. 7½ in Treacher and Co.; and of Rs. 5 in Badham, Pile, and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, Perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language only can be accepted for offices belonging to the Chinese Government. This restriction does not affect the offices of Amoy, Hongkong, Macao, and Shanghai, which are reached by Cable.
Chinese notify they do not accept any telegrams respecting the Chinese-Japan War.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st July, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	10	4 a.m.	18	51
Teheran	31	2	9 p.m.	..	20
Suez	31	3	0 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 31st July, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	51	..	1
,, Karachi	...	21	...	1
,, Madras	...	17	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	1,26,000	4,000	2,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	273	9	466
For previous week of half-year	94,000	1,42,000	4,000	2,40,000
Total for 2 weeks	1,79,000	2,68,000	8,000	4,55,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	75,987	81,369	1,127	1,58,483
Per mile of Ry do.	165	177	2	344
Total to corresponding date do.	1,68,137	2,01,588	9,213	3,78,938

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 56,517
Do. to date ..... ,, 76,062

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 30.
10 p.m. ... 80·4
TUESDAY, JULY 31.
6 a.m. ... 80·1
10 a.m. ... 82·2
1 p.m. ... 84·4
4 p.m. ... 83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—July 27, at Fort St George, the wife of James A Aldridge, Garrison Quarter-master Sergeant of Fort St George, of a son.
MAYBERRY—July 19, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon R Mayberry, H H Nizam's Troops, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CONYNGHAM-FRANCIS—JOHNSON—July 18, At Shillong, Conyngham-Francis, Superintendent, Government Press, Assam, son of George Conyngham-Francis, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of A C Johnson.
RING—BEADON—July 23, at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Darjeeling, by the Rev J M Schaefer, S J, R C, Chaplain of Darjeeling, Harry Michel Ring, eldest surviving son of the late Harry Robert Ring, Esq, of the Indian Forest Department, to Margaret Mary Eden Beadon, youngest daughter of Mrs Richard Beadon, and the late Lieut-Colonel Richard Beadon, of the Bengal Cavalry.
SCOTT-KERR—COCKERELL—June 30, at Holy Trinity Church Folkestone, by the Rev F Young, assisted by the Rev E Hampson, Francis L Scott-Kerr, 79th Cameron Highlanders, third son of the late W Scott-Kerr, Esq., of Chatto, to Sybil, daughter of Horace Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I., Folkestone.

DEATHS.

MAITLAND—July 22, at Delhi, of acute phthisis and pneumonia, the Revd Alexander Charles Maitland, Honorary Missionary, of the S P G and Cambridge Mission, Delhi, son of the Revd Brownlow Maitland, Montague Square, London, aged 41 years.
PENNEY—July 25, at Unao, N-W P and Oudh, of cholera, J Penney, Esq, C S, Deputy Commissioner, aged 27 years.
RICKER—July 22, at Ballia, of convulsions, Charles (Laddie), the darling infant son of Maud and Charles Ricker, Opium Department, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1894.

THE popular notion that Blue Books are extremely dull reading would have small foundation in fact, if all books so denominated were as interesting as Part I. of the Baroda Census Report. Based on the lines of the Census volumes relating to British India, the work of Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal well deserves to rank with the reports proceeding from the facile pen of Mr. A. J. Baines. The Census Superintendent of the Baroda State, like Mr. Baines, has invested a mass of dull statistics with life and animation, and his success in this direction is all the more remarkable, inasmuch as he took no part nor lot in the organisation of the enquiry. It was fifteen months after the people had been numbered that he was called upon to succeed the late Mr. G. K. Bhatavadekar, who was carried away by the hand of Death while in the midst of the task of superintending for the second time a census of the people owning allegiance to his Highness the Gaekwar. Mr. Bhatavadekar laboured, but others have entered into his labour; the threads fell from his grasp just as the abstraction and tabulation work had been completed. Mr. Dalal, though an entire stranger to census operations, and "pressed by an uncomfortable consciousness of inadequate preparation," took up the fallen threads, and has weaved them together in a manner which will preclude the most critical reviewer from discovering in the pages of the report any blemish that is to be directly attributed to lack of continuity. Those who carry into practical belief the opinion of Pope that "the proper study of mankind is man," will find in the six hundred and eighty pages compiled by Mr. Dalal abundant food for meditation, while others who have no time to read the report may gain in half-an-hour a very fair idea of the relative population densities of all divisions; of the religions of the people; of the ratio of males and females to the population; and of the educational and civil condition of the State, by an inspection of the dozen coloured diagrams with which Mr. Dalal has made lustrous the report. One of the many unique points which characterise Baroda, as compared with other Native States, is the scattered nature of the territory. The Gaekwar's possessions, both in Gúzerat and Kathiawar, are cut up and far asunder, the smaller portion—that of Kathiawar—being divided into no less than seventeen noncontiguous and entirely distinct parts. It would only be in accordance with all experience that, ranging as it does from the Gulf of Kutch to the borders of the Panch Mahals, from the regions of Surat to those of the Palanpur State, the kingdom should be one to which a general description cannot be applied; that the varying nature of the soil and of the climate should exercise a marked influence upon the physical and intellectual development of the people. But the differences observable are even greater than might have been supposed. In distant Okhamandal the turbulent and idle Wagher "forces a churlish soil for his scanty bread," while the rich and fertile lands of Petlad easily and abundantly respond to the labour of the thriving patidar. In some cases these contrasts are to be found close together—the fruitful plains of Gandevi are only a few miles distant from Songhad, where dense forests and undergrowth abound, and the climate is so unwholesome as to be reported fatal to those who are not children of the soil.

The total area of the four main divisions which make up the State is 8,226 square miles, the survey operations of the last few years having revealed the fact that the Gaekwar's dominions are 344 square miles less in extent than has hitherto been supposed, and it is believed that when the survey is completed the final figure will be within eight thousand square miles. This area is small when compared with some other Native States, but the land being generally fertile the revenue is comparatively greater, and the people surpass in number and density those of many more extensive territories. The total population is returned at 2,415,396 persons, of whom 1,252,983 are males and 1,162,413 females, and the Census Superintendent believes these figures to be substantially accurate, inasmuch as, whatever may be the case in more backward parts of India, the Gaekwar's subjects are not likely to deliberately suppress the truth as to new-born babes from feelings of superstition; or as to adults from fear of being impressed into military service. Neither are they likely to attempt to conceal the existence of very old members of families "for fear that their days might be suddenly brought to a close by a Government desirous of keeping down the numbers of such infirm persons as have to depend upon others for food." The belief that so far as numbers are concerned there has been very little *suppressio veri*, is further borne out by the fact of the increasing ratio of females to males which the Census reveals. This is perhaps the best test of accuracy that can be applied, and evidences a more educated spirit among the people at large. Moreover, the enumeration was conducted by village officers well-known to the people, and therefore all suspicions of harmful designs were disarmed, and no hostility was experienced. If there has been any intentional omission at all, it has been in the case of young ladies of "nubile years who had not succeeded in securing husbands." But inasmuch as only one per cent. of the women are spinsters, the omissions under this head are not likely to be large. Belgium, with 536 persons to the square mile, England and Wales with 498, and Holland with 360 are the only three European countries, which surpass the Baroda density of 293·6 persons per square mile. The combined populations of the British Isles fall short of this average by 5 persons, whilst the density of Italy is less by 44, and that of the German Empire by 71. Comparing the density of Baroda, with that of other parts of India, we find that the State is in this respect only inferior to the two Provinces overflowing with population, namely, Bengal and the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The ascertainment of data as to the extent to which a population of the density of Baroda is able to earn its own living, is a subject well worthy of enquiry. Mr. Dalal has gone carefully into the matter, and, adopting an age basis of from 20 to 60 as the productive period, has arrived at the conclusion that nearly 49 per cent. of the entire population are of the working age and 51 otherwise. Only four per cent. of these however are beyond sixty years of age, all the others—46·7 per cent. being too old to work. Comparing these figures with those worked out on a similar basis for European countries, we arrive at the interesting conclusion that in France there are 52 persons able to work to feed a hundred mouths, in Baroda 49, in Italy 48, in Germany 47, and in England 46.

The fact that the proportion of the population able to earn their living in Baroda is only exceeded by one European country is calculated at first sight to excite surprise when the difference of social customs is considered. It may naturally be asked: how is it that Baroda—where marriage is looked upon as a sacred duty by the vast mass of the inhabitants—the proportion of dependent population is actually less than in England, where of every thousand persons beyond the age of twenty 271 males are bachelors and 258 females spinsters? The question, to a large extent, supplies its own answer: early marriages and other social customs have so injurious an effect upon the physical condition of the people in Baroda that very few of them live to reach old age. In France out of every ten thousand persons 1,220 are sixty years of age and upwards, in the Gaekwar's Dominions the figure is only 434. The average expectation of life in all India is only two-thirds that of England. In Baroda, as in other parts of India, the excessive birth-rate is followed by an abnormally high death-rate, especially amongst infants. In the report for 1881 Mr. Bhatavadekar gave as the reasons for this high mortality—"early marriages, weakness of parents, indifferent or, rather, not sufficiently careful nursing, poverty among the masses, habits of indolence amongst most of the rich, hardships of life, climate, and frequency of epidemics, and unfavourable season." This list of causes of mortality is all too long, but Mr. Dalal has to add yet another to the doleful catalogue—that is the excess that is committed in the caste dinners by the prosperous Guzerati Hindus. Night after night the members of each caste partake of very indigestible food in open streets on the bare roads, with uncovered bodies, and in close proximity to the drains and cess-pools. "Were this not a subject too grim for humour," says Mr. Dalal, "one would be forced to acknowledge the wisdom of the rule enjoining caste-dinners—to keep down the overflowing numbers due to early and compulsory marriages among the Gujerati Hindus." The Pale Horse of Famine has also to be reckoned with, but thanks to the measures taken by the Gaekwar much has been done, and much more will be done in course of time, to meet the traditional ravages of scarcity and epidemics. Sanitary reforms have been introduced, and other beneficial legislation has been passed. Indeed, Mr. Dalal points out that the State has done all that it can to attain the census ideal of a low death-rate and a steady growth of population. But the habits of the people remain the same, and reformers have to wait for the slow but certain spread of education to work the necessary change. The force of the personal example of the enlightened Ruler of Baroda has raised the tone of living of the large assemblage that forms his court, and these, in their turn, says Mr. Dalal "cannot but influence their dependents in matters of sanitation, cleanliness in food, and dress, and healthy occupation of life." There is no State in India where the encouragement given to the spread of education is so great as in Baroda. Impartial facilities for receiving instruction have been put within the reach of all by the Gaekwar, whose adherence to the policy of social reforms constitutes a powerful factor in the removal of the evils to which Mr. Dalal draws attention, and in the advance of the physical, moral, and material welfare of his Dominions.

THE imperative duty of fostering Indian industries was brought home to the Government of India the other day by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber contends that the State ought to be the best customer of national industries and is so elsewhere but in India, and it therefore prays for the removal of that protection which is now extended to English manufacture against the infant industries of India. So far as stores are concerned the Government of India makes this country largely dependent upon foreign markets and foreign manufactures, and the Committee of the Bengal Chamber is persuaded that, if the matter be looked at in the interests of India, whose industries are few in number and inferior in importance, it is exceedingly desirable that this country, following the example of other States, should be made, as far as possible, self-contained as regards the necessary and ordinary requirements of Government. In time of war, when the Government would have to regard the contingency of interrupted communications as at all events highly probable, it is urged that immense interests may suffer and even disaster be invited, in consequence of an enforced delay in the supply of stores. This is a phase of the question of which too much cannot easily be made indeed; the Bengal Chamber attaches so much importance to it that it thinks it sufficient to justify an immediate change of policy But the Bengal Chamber has also something to say on the financial side of the question, believing that a change of policy once effected would be of very great service in governing the demands of the Secretary of State and the fluctuations of exchange. Lastly, the Bengal Chamber urges that so long as India is made dependent upon a foreign market and upon foreign manufactures for the supply of her requirements the Government cannot expect that capital, so much needed by the country, will flow into it from English hands, nor can they expect that wealthy Natives will look to Indian industries for ordinary investment of their funds. In this way the injury to India has a double effect; it checks capital in the country and it repulses capital from abroad. Though the Bengal Chamber pleaded that the matter was one of urgency, that the burden placed upon India is becoming more onerous and more difficult to be borne the Government of India could not have vouched a more unsatisfactory reply. The Secretary to the Government of India informs the Chamber, that the system under which stores are procured for the public departments in this country, through the agency of the India Office, was exhaustively considered by the Finance Commission of 1886—eight years ago be it remembered—and in the opinion of the Government of India the efficiency and economy of the present system was, on the whole, substantially established. The Secretary adds that the Government of India are not prepared at present to re-open the question of further relaxing the existing rules for the supply of stores for the public service which applied to the subject eight or ten years ago when a sovereign could be bought for thirteen rupees the Indian Government in its wisdom holds to apply to-day when a sovereign costs twenty. Whatever Government and its advisers may have to say, or have said, we imagine the journal public as well as the mercantile community will agree with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the time has come when this question of the supply of stores should be fully reconsidered with a view to effect urgent economies by the reduction of the supply of stores, now made more or less imperative, through the India Office, and by a system of open commercial competition similar to that adopted by all other countries.

WE reproduced yesterday the opinions of local merchants as to the probable effect of the China-Japanese war on Indian trade. From these it appears that although they wish to look on the bright side of things they cannot conceal a feeling of uneasiness at the present outlook. It was only the other day that a Yokohama commercial correspondent boasted that cotton spinning had entered on another phase in Japan, and that they were now within measurable distance of an active employment of some seven hundred thousand spindles. which will produce practically double the usual quantity of yarn by working through the twenty-four hours. One of the delegates from Japan, who has lately visited India, asserts that for actual turnout four thousand spindles in Japan do the same work as ten thousand in Bombay. The same correspondent asserts that the astute financiers who are promoting these enterprises do not hesitate in st

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

ANOTHER NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

SINKING OF A CHINESE IRONCLAD.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF TWO CHINESE CRUISERS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that, according to private despatches received, by him from Tientsin, another naval engagement between the Chinese and Japanese took place, yesterday, resulting in the Chinese ironclad Chenyuen being sunk by the Japanese after a hot fight.

It is reported that two large Chinese cruisers have been captured or destroyed by the Japanese.

THE COREAN QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Edward Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that no offer to mediate on the Corean question has been made to either China or Japan, but that Great Britain, in concert with the other Great Powers, had given friendly advice at Peking and Tokio in the interests of peace.

THE SINKING OF A CHINESE TRANSPORT BY THE JAPANESE.

CHINESE ACCOUNT.

TIENTSIN, JULY 30.

According to the Chinese despatch, the Japanese gunboat fired the first shot at the transport Kowshing, which was flying the British flag when the Japanese sank her.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The House of Lords has passed the Finance Bill.

THE PAMIRS AND SIAM NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Edward Grey, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions put by Mr. Curzon regarding the the Pamirs and Siam, said that with regard to the Pamirs, the negotiations between England and Russia are making satisfactory progress, and their termination was within sight.

In respect to Siam, he said that the British interests in that country consisted in upholding the Siamese independence, and securing the most favoured nation treatment. Her Majesty's Government relied upon the assurance given by France that the occupation of Chantaboom will not be indefinitely postponed.

THE CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

During the debate on Central and East African affairs, Sir Edward Grey said that the House need not doubt that Government will maintain the rights of all the territory included in the British sphere of influence.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, with the English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

MR. C. L. TUPPER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

At the conclusion of Mr. C. L. Tupper's special duty in the Foreign Office, he will either be at once appointed Commissioner in the Punjab, or act for a short time as Financial Commissioner, awaiting vacancy.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Letters received, this morning, from Kabul state that, according to present plans, the Amir will not leave Kabul till December.

Nothing is yet settled as to whether his Highness, if he accepts an invitation to visit England, will leave during the present year, but it is understood that his present intention is to visit London in the summer of 1895.

CRICKET: CAPTAIN ASHBY'S TEAM VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

The cricket match played at the Gymkhana ground, to-day, between Captain Ashby's team and the Poona Gymkhana was a very interesting one, one chief feature being Captain Poore's capital play, he carrying his bat for 102, after staying throughout the game. The first innings closed at 4 o'clock for 187 runs. Captain Ashby's team next went in, but only made 83, out of which Bapasola, who played a capital game, made 27. Captain Ashby's team followed on with their second innings, Mr. Sinclair showing up very well, having 17 to his credit when the play closed for the day. The match will be resumed to-morrow. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st innings.

Poore, not out	102
Trask, b Sinclair	0
Wilkins, b Sinclair	3
Cates, b Sinclair	0
Hancock, b Shivashunkar	0
Usborne, b Oghad	2
Wyatt, b Bapasola	9
Stockdale, c Waddington, b Shivashankar	18
Deas, b Oghad	6
Vincent, b Shivshanker	1
Holbrooke, b Shivashanker	1
Extras	19
Total	187

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Sinclair	70	59	2	3
Shivashankar	103	49	5	4
Oghad	70	39	6	2
Bapasola	30	21	2	1

CAPTAIN ASHBY'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Vajesingh, st Usborne, b Deas	5	Usborne, b Deas	3
Sinclair, st Usborne, b Hancock	14	not out	17
Souter, l-b-w b Deas	2	not out	0
Spalding, b Stockdale	0		
Ashby, b Deas	16		
Honeyfo-d, b Deas	7		
Waddington, l-b-w, b Deas	0		
Bapasola, b Stockdale	27	did not bat.	
Oghad, b Deas	1		
Mccausland, b Deas	0		
Shivashunker, not out	0		
Extras	11	Extra	1
Total	84	Total	21

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Stockdale	75	42	1	2
Deas	80	28	6	7
Hancock	12	2	1	1

PRIVATE POWDERLEY.

Private Powderley, of the Leinster Regiment, has been missing since Saturday last. He was last seen at the Connaught Institute on Saturday night. A native policeman reported to have seen a body floating in the Canal, but a search-party has been looking all day unsuccessfully. The supposed missing man might have fallen in the Canal in the dark night.

ENTERIC FEVER AT MHOW.

There are rumours of a severe outbreak of enteric fever amongst the troops at Mhow. Over fifty cases are said to have occurred, with fourteen deaths, up to Sunday last.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The Amendments recently discussed in the Legislative Council regarding the Indian Penal Code are now being prepared for consideration by a Select Committee, which will sit early in August.

A NEW RAILWAY FOR THE PUNJAB.

Decision will be shortly given regarding the construction of a railway to serve the tracts worked by the Chenab Canal. The decisions regarding other railways, now under consideration, will also be made known in a few days.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The final figures of the conversion of the Four per cent. Loan in India are expected from Calcutta, on Thursday.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

The saving of interest by the conversion of the 1842-43 Loan is estimated at thirteen lakhs annually.

THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

The Beddy Divorce suit commenced, yesterday, before the District Judge of Agra, when certain issues were framed chiefly as to Mrs. Beddy's and her husband's domicile and the court's jurisdiction. The court ruled it had the jurisdiction, after which the evidence of the hotel managers of Calcutta and Allahabad were recorded, and letters were read from Miss Denver to Beddy, in which the following passages occurred : "Darling Frank,—I feel a miserable yearning to feel your arm around me again. Dearie, tell me I have some place in your heart. Still I am jealous. Pettie, my husband, don't keep me without my only comfort." Other passages were omitted by the reporter as being unsuitable for publication. After cross-examination of witnesses by Beddy, who conducted his own case, the court rose for the day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Lockaley Hall left here for Karachi yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 31.

Mail steamer Coramandel from Calcutta arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left Perim for home yesterday, July 31.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore left Aden for Bombay, on the 30th instant, at 8 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55¼
Bar Silver	28 13-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, with the English mails of the 20th July, left Aden at 2 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Sunday. She brings the following passengers :—

From Brindisi: Mr. S. Hutchinson, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Mr. L. Thomas, Mr. C. E. George, Mr. F. Phillips, Mr. H. H. Sheppard, Mr. R. W. L. Tooze, Mr. J. H. Cox, Mr. J. Short, Capt. A. W. Wilkinson, Mr. D. Billings, Mr. H. D. Abercrombie, Mr. Lewis Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Clock, Capt. Swanson, Mr. A. E. Simpson, Major R. O. Lloyd, Mr. Watson, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Mr. L. H. Lovett Thomas, Veterinary-Major J. J. Phillips, Col. W. M. Campbell, Mr. W. S. Sulivan, Lieut-Gen. Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, Mr. Molnnes, Mr. J. R. Bapty, Mr. H. Monie.

For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, Mr. J. S. Sherlock-Hubbard, Miss Sherlock-Hubbard, Mr. A. Chatterton.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. W. H. W. Perrott.

CLEVER DETECTION OF OPIUM SMUGGLING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir appeared to prosecute Shaik Mahomed Muhosani, a Pathan, and Venkena Karaya, a Telagu, for having in their possession more than three maunds of opium, valued at Rs. 1,000. Yesterday morning both the accused arrived by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Dadar Railway Station of the B. B. and C. I. R. They engaged two coolies to carry a box and some bedding, respectively. A sepoy belonging to the Detective Department of Customs stopped the men, on suspicion, by their queer behaviour on the station platform. The second accused ran away as soon as he saw the coolies being stopped by the sepoy. He was chased, and soon taken into custody. The first accused was also arrested, and the box and bedding were searched. They were found to contain two large bags of opium. The drug was taken to the Chief Inspector Fazulalla, who found it to be 84 pounds in weight. The accused's defence was that the box which belonged to him, only contained *chutney*, and the small quantity of opium was for his own use; he was medically advised to take the drug.

Evidence for the prosecution being recorded, Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who represented the second accused, cross-examined the witnesses.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed that he had no reason to doubt the evidence of the two coolies who were engaged to carry the smuggled opium. He thought that the case was not a got-up one. When the smuggled opium was detected the accused were by the side of the carriers. A very large quantity of opium was brought here by accused without a permit from the Collector, and he the Magistrate therefore fined each of them Rs. 500, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

In an agricultural report by Mr. St. John, the British Consul at New Orleans, which has just been issued from the Foreign Office, the following remarks on cotton cultivation in the Mobile (Alabama) district are made with reference to last year :—"The cotton crop in many parts of this district was below the average, owing to boll worms and unfavourable weather, but the crop, on the whole, was in advance of the short crop of last season; yet the whole South does not yield an amount equal to the demand of the world, even with the surplus of 1891. Undoubtedly, manufacturing of cotton has been overdone, which accounts for the low prices even now, and of which there are few hopes of an increase. But the planter has made more clean cash from his present short crop and at the low prices offered than he has done during some of the best years, as he has raised his own supplies, for which he had formerly to mortgage his crop before any planting of his crop was done. The present low price has given the death-blow to advances from the cotton broker, as the planter has realised the ease with which he may engage in diversified farming on part of his farm while his cotton acreage is kept almost intact. He also finds he produces quite an amount of fertiliser which he formerly did not, and that his live-stock brings him more than the same acreage had done many years while in cotton."

A letter from Mr. Robert Browning, included in Messrs. Sotheby's forthcoming sale of autograph letters and historical documents, throws an interesting light on the advance in the price of literary wares. Writing from Florence, under date October 20, 1860, Mr. Browning speaks in estatic terms of the liberal treatment his wife receives from American publishers. They pay her, he says, 100 dollars a piece for her poems, and offer 2,600 dollars a year for an amount of labour which would cost his wife and himself but a single morning a week. A poet of Mrs. Browning's standing would to-day probably resent an offer from an American publisher of 20*l.* for a poem,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(BY OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 13.

The anticipations to which I gave expression in a previous letter have been fulfilled, for at the last meeting of the Directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company it was decided to appoint Mr. J. K. Bythell to the position of managing director, or, in other words—for this is really what the appointment means—to the position of paid chairman of the Board. From the fact that Mr. Bythell was present and that the matter has been allowed to go to this length, we may assume that, so far as his personal disposition is concerned, the appointment is as good as settled. Mr. Bythell has, indeed, postponed his formal reply for a fortnight; but it is easy to understand that, if only as a matter of courtesy, he must consult with his partners at home and in Bombay in the well-known firms, with which he is associated before finally accepting the offer. It is understood also that the decision is to be referred meanwhile to Lord Rothschild, as representing the London preference shareholders—who, it must not be forgotten, are a voting power at the general meetings—but this also we must regard as mainly an act of courtesy. The *Manchester Guardian* suggests that some honorary position should be found for Lord Egerton, as a graceful recognition of his past services and loyalty to the undertaking. Meanwhile the traffic manager of the Company, Mr. Marshall Stevens, is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet since the arrangements with the railway companies for through rates have been made. He has already compiled schedules of through rates, including Ship Canal tolls, railway conveyance, and all charges on all classes of traffic to and from the docks at Manchester and a long series of stations in the interior. Special circulars quoting such rates, which show a material saving on the charges, *via* Liverpool, have been issued to cotton spinners and to timber and oil merchants and importers in the district, which the Canal was primarily designed to serve; and lists of through rates for grain and flour, dyewoods, sugar, and paper-making materials are also ready for distribution. A list of through rates to the most important towns for merchandise carried at class rates according to the Railway Clearing-house classification is also available. Not the least important of these documents is a circular issued to all the cotton merchants both in England and North America. In this it is pointed out that the saving shown by the through rates on shipment of raw cotton by way of the Canal to the mills is from 4*s.* to 7*s.* per ton, and that to most mills the saving exceeds the whole amount of the port charges of Liverpool; and it is pointed out that as many spinners are not in the habit of importing cotton direct on cost, insurance, and freight terms, facilities will be afforded to American exporters for the importation of cotton for sale in Manchester on "spot" terms. As the new cotton season will now soon be here Manchester men seem to confidently anticipate a very considerable expansion of the trial shipments of cotton which immediately followed the opening of the Canal at the beginning of the year.

In regard to the future course of American policy with reference to the currency and the tariff questions in particular, it is a significant fact that Democrats and Republicans are now rivalling each other in bidding for the "Populist" vote. The *New York Times* considers it necessary to warn the Democrats of the Southern States in particular against this policy, as likely to cost the party influence and votes at least in the Eastern States and amongst the "sound money men" of the country. Thus Senator Irby, who claims to be a Democrat, recently attended a Populist Conference and subsequently refused to state how he would vote on the Tariff Bill, which the New York Democratic journal regards as the "most imperative" party question of the year. This refusal of Mr. Irby to commit himself on strict party lines until the income-tax and other delicate points had been agreed to was explained on the ground that it was necessary to consider the wishes of the Populists in his State of South Carolina. Again, the Democrats at a State Convention in Arkansas have refused to renominate their representative, Mr. Breckinridge, admittedly an able member of the Lower House, solely on the ground that he would not comply with the wishes of the Populists. Now the leading characteristic of the Populists at the present time is their desire to control and diminish what they call "the money power" of the Eastern States. Broadly speaking, they are producers who are organising themselves specifically against the money-lending and financial classes. The Hatch Bill for repressing merely speculative dealings in "futures," and the income-tax clause of the Tariff Bill with its limitation of the impost to incomes of $4,000 (£800) or upwards, are essentially Populist measures. The whole movement has really had its origin in the fall of prices, which has been peculiarly oppressive to the producing classes, and especially to those working on borrowed capital. Hence one of the leading "planks" in the Populist platform is the remonetisation of silver or increased issues of paper. The *New York Times* expressly objects to the endeavour of the Democrats to "humour" the Populists because the latter are admittedly "inflationists." There can be no doubt that the growing strength of the Populists and the increasing demand for the revival of issues of State bank notes have increased the desire of the leaders of both the Republicans and the Democrats to see the Silver Question internationally settled.

The returns issued by the Board of Trade for the month of June show that although more imports were received into Great Britain, the exports were much curtailed. The imports for the past month are valued at £34,250,033, an increase of £2,380,441, or 7·4 per cent., and the exports at £17,909,155, a decrease of £8,76,116, or 4·6 per cent. The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise are, on the other hand, £402,165 more than last year, being valued at £5,198,180. As regards the imports, there are only two classes of goods which exhibit a decrease, and these are articles of food and drink liable to duty, and raw materials for textile manufacture. Of the former, coffee, cocoa, tea, and wine are the articles which show most decrease, and of the latter, cotton and flax, while jute and sheep's wool are much in excess. Again, the imports of live animals for food and fresh meat were much greater than in the corresponding month of last year. The increased receipts of beef, live or dead, from the United States, and of mutton from Australasia, are the cause of this. The quantity of wheat landed during the month was 25·7 per cent. greater, but the value is just at last year's level. This excess is due to the shipments from Russia and the Argentine Republic. Barley and India corn were landed more freely in spite of their prices being much lower. As to the exports of British and Irish produce, the classes which are higher in value are articles of food and drink, raw materials, machinery, and goods sent by the parcel post, but in each case the increase is small. On the other hand, the decreases of yarns and textile fabrics, metals, apparel, and miscellaneous manufactures are considerable. Of food and drink, beer, spirits, fish, and sugar were taken more freely, the two former by Australasia, and fish by Russia. More of coal was sent away and at higher prices, Italy and Egypt, in particular, taking more. The shipments of steam machinery to Russia, other than locomotive and agricultural, were valued at £62,989, compared with £13,582. Although the total value of yarns and textile fabrics is less in the aggregate, yet the exports of cotton yarn and piece-goods show considerable increases. Turkey, Egypt, China, and the British East Indies each took more of cotton piece-goods. Decreased shipments are prominent as regards jute, linen, worsted, and woollen piece-goods, and in each case it is the small demand from the United States which is the cause, a remark which, as shown above, applies to nearly all classes of goods sent to that country. As regards iron and steel, the decrease is 36,107 tons, and, except pig and steel unwrought, there is a decrease in all kinds, tin plates and railroad being most conspicuous in this respect. Copper, too, is less by 44,020 cwt. in quantity, and £122,907 in value. Telegraphic wires and apparatus show the large increase of £313,372, the total value being £341,646, compared with £28,274. Apparel and articles of personal use show no improvement on the dulness which has characterized the trade during the year. Alkali and bleaching materials show considerable decreases in this case again, the limited demand for the United States being conspicuous.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has long been recognised as one of the most earnest of postal reformers, and, encouraged by the recollection of his success in some of his earlier attempts, he is determined to continue the agitation for penny postage to America. So far from being daunted by the statement of the Postmaster General last week that "ocean penny postage" would involve an annual loss of £78,000 and that every additional letter sent would increase the loss, Mr. Heaton maintains that it would be quite easy to adopt arrangements by which, instead of showing loss there would be an actual profit. He believes, however, that the increase of commercial and friendly relations would be so great under universal penny postage that, in the "interest of peace, trade, and goodwill," he would ask for it even if it could only be granted at the risk of a pecuniary sacrifice. He points out a letter to the *Times* that while the number of Inland letters dealt with annually in our post-offices reaches the enormous total of 1,800,000,000, the number of foreign and colonial letters is less than 70,000,000, and that of these only one-fifth are Indian and colonial letters. He quite admits that at the present rate of payment for the carriage of letters loss under penny postage would be inevitable, but this rate he considers "ridiculously high." Our postal authorities pay 3*s.* a pound for the conveyance of letters across the ocean, and under such a tariff ocean penny postage would of course mean a very serious loss, as the expenses on each side of the ocean would be all extras. But the Americans only pay 1*s.* 8*d.* a pound for the carriage (often in the same steamships) of their return letters, and "all letters sent to America by the German or the American (formerly called the Inman) line are conveyed for 1*s.* 8*d.* per pound—that is, for about ½*d.* per letter, instead of the 1*d.* per letter which our Government pays for carriage." The reason given for the excess of payment is that it subsidises the shipping companies, and Mr. Heaton advocates the adoption of the policy of the American Government, which grants enormous subsidies to the steamship companies but does not put them down to the postal account. We, on the contrary, set down as postal expenses large sums that are really paid for other purposes.

Poprietors of bank shares must have awaited with no little anxiety the dividend announcements, for the period in which the dividends have been earned has been an altogether exceptional one. Throughout the six months, and more especially during the past month or two, bank managers have been at their wit's end to find anything like profitable employment for the money which has been poured in upon them, and it speaks volumes for the ability with which the leading joint-stock banks are conducted that, in spite of a shrinkage in the rates of distribution here and there, the dividends upon bank shares are still, on an average, higher than those obtainable upon any other description of Stock Exchange securities. The half-year commenced with the Bank rate at 3 per cent., and it has been changed only twice since. On February 1 it was reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent. and three weeks later it was further lowered to 2 per cent., at which it still stands. In the corresponding period of last year, when markets were disturbed by the Australian banking crisis and by the early stages of the collapse in the United States, the official rate of the Bank of England was changed six times. In the past half-year the average Bank rate was £2 4*s.* 6*d.* per cent., against £2 15*s.* 7*d.* per cent. in the first six months of 1893; while the average market rate for three months bills was £1 6*s.* 6*d.* per cent., against £1 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent.

A Stuttgardt report on the German cotton trade states that during the past month the operations of German spinners in the raw cotton market have been merely of a hand-to-mouth character, the general impression caused by the American crop reports being that no rapid or important advance in the price of the raw material is to be looked for. There has been no appearance either of active or steady buying in either the yarn or cloth market. There are no complaints of an actual want of demand either for yarns or piece-goods, but every order has to be struggled for, and manufacturers of the latter especially have to be content with very slender margins, while spinners have found their account rather in prudent purchases of cotton at minimum prices than in any improvement in yarn prices. As a general rule the South German producers of piece-goods are under contract for their out-turn up to the end of September, and several have also secured important orders for the December quarter. There is therefore little reason to apprehend pressing offers of goods even if the present sluggishness of trade should continue for some time longer. At present proposals by buyers at reduced prices are generally declined, producers being rather disposed to take the risks of the market than to consent to further reductions. Spinners are also under contract for their production for some months ahead, and are in the position to refuse orders for early delivery. Calico printers, on the other hand, have for some time past been complaining of the extremely slow demand for their production, and even though, by accepting extremely low prices, they succeed in keeping their stocks down, a very favourable summer and an increase of the purchasing power of the masses of consumers by good harvests are necessary if the stocks held by wholesale and retail distributors are to pass into actual consumption. A report from Monchen-Gladbach states that business in cotton yarns in the Rhenish-Westphalian district continues extremely limited so far as the demand for the weaving mills is concerned. Dealers in yarns, on the other hand, have placed orders for future delivery rather freely at present prices in anticipation of an advance with the usual increase of demand at the beginning of the autumn season.

An apparently simple alteration has recently been made in the French law relating to bills of exchange, which is nevertheless of substantial importance. According to article 110 of the commercial code adopted in 1807 a bill of exchange was legal only when the residence or place of business of the drawee was different from that of the drawer. The idea at the root of this limitation was that these instruments should be used only as means of remittance, and the notion that they might be employed for credit purposes was not entertained. The amended article now reads : "A bill of exchange is drawn from one place upon another, *or from one place upon the same place.*" The effect of the added words given in italics is to enable a seller of goods or of property to give a certain term of credit to a purchaser in the same place, and, without waiting for his money until the expiry of the credit, to discount the bill, and so place himself "in funds" immediately. The amending measure, though little noticed in the newspapers, has been long under consideration, and has, in fact, several times been bandied about between the two Chambers before it was finally adopted.

The following remarks on the progress of Alabama, are from the last consular report :—"Lands are advancing in prices, the prices now being fully 25 per cent. more than they were last year, and each year this will go on increasing as the land is settled up. During 1893 more actual settlers have come to this district than for many previous ones, and those who have come are so well satisfied that they are sending for their friends, and before 1894 closes thousands of acres will be taken possession of, and the country progress as it has never done since the struggle which began in 1861. The South certainly offers more to the immigrant than any other part of the country, as she is rich in everything which most tends to the prosperity of any country. Here agricultural lands are superior; she has boundless forest of the best woods required by the manufacturer; she produces three-quarters of the cotton grown, and that of a superior quality; her coal and iron mines are certainly rich, while her fisheries could be made as productive as that of any country, but are now neglected almost entirely. In addition to all these she has a climate excelled by that of no other country, where sunstroke may be said to be unknown, and where one may be in the field every day in the year in so far as heat and cold will prevent, and where the precipitation is sufficient to cause the soil to produce most abundantly."

Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking to a grand jury in the opening of the Limerick Assizes, remarked that there were only six cases to go before them, though at the least five times that number had been specially reported as outrages. After three cases had been tried, the prisoners all being acquitted by the jury in barefaced disregard of the evidence, Mr. Justice Holmes said he would be acting a cowardly part if he refrained from stating that there had been a serious failure of justice in each case, from the jurors not doing their duty, for in no circumstances had clearer cases ever been brought forward in a court. It was quite useless for the court to proceed. The Crown, therefore, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the remaining cases.

JOHNSONESE *VS.* ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are people who say that the official in this country is overpaid. Little do they know the trials we are sometimes called upon to bear. Let me bring it home to their souls. This morning when out for a walk I met an Indian youth of seventeen, and the following dialogue took place :—

Indian Youth : Good morrrning, Sir.

Underpaid Official : Good morning.

I. Y. : Sir, I hang upon your lordly smile.

U. O. : You do what ?

I. Y. : I crave a boon, my lord, a place, however humble, in your office.

U. O. : Who's your father ?

I. Y. : My father, Sir, is no moore; he shuffled off this mortal coil some fifteen moons agone.

U. O. : Dead, is be ?

I. Y. : Yes Sir, as-tha-ma and an inabllity to assimilate his daily bread proved a stumbling block to his vitality.

U. O. : Who looks after you ?

I. Y. : Sir, I have a hireling brother, who wishes me to marry before I can run, and will by no means support me if I refuse.

U. O. : Then you don't want to marry ?

I. Y. : I have misogynistic tendencies, and would remain celibate until I have an independence to offer those whom I may procreate.

U. O. : Have you no other relations ?

I. Y. : I have uncles, but they destroyed the homogeneousness of our hearth, and introduced the elements of separation into our home.

The conversation might have continued, but I was unequal to more—I hadn't breakfasted. I said : "Go away my boy and learn English, and I will see what I can do for you."—Yours, &c.,

July 29. W. B. F.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Justice Telang by a fitting memorial has attracted great attention of the public, since the last meeting of the managing committee of the Telang Memorial Fund, and various public organs have expressed their opinions as to the best way of utilising the said fund. The secretaries of the fund formed their own scheme for, as they said, the opening of discussion; and that scheme received the assent of Mr. Justice Ranade, who proposed it before the meeting. It is presumptuous on my part to say so, but it must be said that Mr. Justice Ranade's scheme was conceived in a sectarian fashion, and this has been acknowledged by all the public organs save your contemporary across the way and one or two others. Now, there are two more schemes which were embodied in a proposition by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. It is truly observed that his proposition was conceived in a real cosmopolitan spirit. As regards the first scheme, it is, I think, highly impracticable, because it is not certain that the Government is ready to accept the sum on the condition of adding rupees for rupee. Even if the Government were ready to do so, I agree with the *Indian Spectator* in believing that no permanent good is to be expected unless grave deficiencies and defects in the existing condition of the students' quarters are removed. I am afraid no real good has yet been derived from such an institution, and if matters stand as they now are, it is an utter impossibility. The first part of Dr. Mackichan's motion, *i.e.*, to erect an examination hall, is a long-felt want, but it is not, I think, possible to erect an examination hall, spacious enough to hold nearly two thousand examinees with the moneys of the fund, unless the university prepares itself to supply an additional grant. So it appears to me, on the consideration of the circumstances, that the best way of perpetuating Telang's dear memory is to found a University Fellowship, or Fellowships, and to encourage researches and mature study in many useful branches of knowledge. It cannot be questioned that such an institution is a dire necessity in India, and the managers of the fund will do a real honour to the memory of the departed soul, if they adopt this scheme, all other schemes besides which are either sectarian (*e.g.*, your correspondent's scheme to found a female school) or impracticable. Our thanks are due to the managing committee for their giving opportunities to the public to suggest their own ideas before a final step is taken. I sincerely hope that as Telang was all people's friend, his memorial will be all people's lasting monument to his dearly cherished name.—Yours, &c.,

A WILSONIAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers will, perhaps, remember that somewhere during the early part of this month a letter, exhorting the munificent Bombay public and the able and influential authorities of the Grant College to contribute towards the establishment of a Residency for the medical students, appeared in your valued columns. I doubt not they will be in no way pleased to learn that, although it is nearly a month since, no response, directly or indirectly, has yet come from either party above alluded to; nor is there the least likelihood of any ever coming in the near future. Unfortunately enough, matters are always dealt with likewise in our unfortunate country. Things which necessitate to be looked to first are invariably neglected to be cared for in the end. The same affairs, which have already received some degree of attention from the leaders of thought—from the public-spirited men—are the ones to enjoy always their guidance and light, to the utter neglect of many others suffering for want of fostering hands. The truth of this statement was amply verified by the interesting proceedings of a meeting of the committee of the Telang Memorial Fund, held on the 20th instant, in the University Library Hall. The committee met for the purpose of considering in what way the sum of Rs. 30,000 or thereabouts, raised by the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Justice Telang could be best devoted in his honor. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, true to his regard for the Elphinstone College, and probably having in view the lively interest the late Mr. Justice Telang took in it, proposed that the amount subscribed be employed in enlarging its residential quarters; and, unhappily, in his earnest desire to work for its welfare he totally lost sight of the fact that the Grant Medical College, which has contributed no less important share than the Elphinstone towards the amelioration of the Presidency, stand badly in need of a Residency. In his address, delivered during the month of April last in connection with the Bombay Graduates' Association, he said : "Enforced residence in colleges should . . . be encouraged and made general, and physical exercise should be made a part of college discipline." He added, moreover, in his statistical calculations, that the L. M. & S. graduates stand fourth with regard to the percentage of deaths, the highest being among the M.A. LL.B.s. But, where, unluckily, is a residency for the medical students to ward off the calamities so faithfully depicted in his able address? There are, at any rate, some sort of quarters for the Elphinstone College, and if additional rooms are necessary, the cost would be defrayed by either Government or some of the generous donors with whom beautiful Bombay abounds. Dr. Mackichan proposed for the erection of an examination hall or for the institution of Fellowship. Nothing of any weight and importance can be urged against the first proposal, but certainly the second may conveniently be set aside for the present. Would it, therefore, be out of season to request the able and wise members of the committee of the Telang Memorial Fund to try and direct a portion of the raised amount towards starting a fund for the establishment of a Residency for the Grant College, and need I add that it will indissolubly connect the honoured name of the late Mr. Justice Telang with the only medical college on this side of India?—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In recording the various opinions and views upon Mr. Justice Telang's Memorial Fund, you will kindly insert the following few lines with a view that they will meet with the committee's due consideration. It is needless to describe the late lamented Mr. Justice Telang's glory, intellect, and whatnot, especially by his admirers in the student circle. I beg to lay my humble opinion to erect a marble statue in the middle of the examination hall, in the Town Hall, where almost all the higher examinations are held. So that the candidates for the examinations will have a full impression upon them of the universally lamented gentleman's glory, in every respect. This will exhaust some few thousands of the fund; and the rest should be utilised according to Dr. Mackichan's proposal, which, I think, is generally approved.—Yours, &c.,

M. G. D.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition opens in another fortnight, and warning has been given that the days for receiving exhibits are nearly ended. It may be guessed, however, that some exhibits get slipped in at a very late hour. This exhibition and the United Service lectures are the two chief means by which Simla tries to persuade itself and the public that it is not frivolous. Nothing has come to light yet as to the prospects of this year's show.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN REFUSE.

It is to be hoped that at to-morrow's meeting of the Municipal Corporation precedence will be given to the consideration of the able and exhaustive report which has been prepared by the Municipal Commissioner concerning the above question. It is the more desirable that the discussion should take place before the compiler of the report goes on leave, for the question is one which, to quote Mr. Acworth's own words, has caused him "more thought and anxiety than any other, owing both to its emergency and to the impossibility of solving it, except at very heavy expense both on capital and revenue account". The report proceeds :—

Our means of disposing of kachra on the Flats may be said to have come to an end; for, though we continue to carry kachra there, having no other place to deposit it, the practice ought, on strict sanitary principles, to have been already put a stop to, the time having long passed when decomposition of one layer was possible to be arranged for before another layer was put on it. I have been well aware of this, but have not been in a position to address the Corporation without something like correct estimates of the relative cost of providing for the disposal of kachra in the only two methods which are open to us, viz., by incineration, or by removal out of the city to the marshlands to the north of it. I am now in possession of figures sufficiently accurate to form a guide, and I will ask the Corporation to lose no time in taking up the consideration of this all-important question. I would suggest that a Committee be appointed to consider it, and be asked to report within as short a time as possible. The first point which has to be settled is, which of the two methods referred to is preferable from a sanitary point of view. As to this, the modern tendency seems to be in favour of incineration. In his No. 6922 of 2nd July, 1884, the Health Officer wrote : "From a sanitary point of view the incineration of refuse is the most perfect system." This, I believe, is undoubtedly the prevailing idea in England; but few cities and towns in that country have access to suitable areas of waste marshlands remote from dwellings, and moreover the process of incineration is, in Europe, much easier than in India, owing to the much larger proportion of combustible matter which city refuse in those regions contains and the smaller proportion of moisture. Where a city has access, as in the salt marshes north of Coorla, we undoubtedly have, to suitable places for refuse deposit, and where it is also confronted with the difficulties arising from an enormous proportion of moisture and a very small proportion of combustible matters in its refuse, the analogy of English practice cannot be regarded as infallible—and we have further to consider the extent of the possible nuisance arising from the smoke of incinerators within the city and of unloading for deposit within them of hundreds of cart-loads of refuse daily. These seem to be the only objections to which the use of an incinerator is really open, and I attach no great importance to the first. The experiment made last rains with a three-furnace Garlick incinerator in the Workshop's compound convinced me that, though it may perhaps be advisable to add in future incinerators of the same type, some system of washing the products of combustion as they pass to the chimney there is no positive necessity for such an arrangement, that the combustion of noxious gases was complete, and that if the chimney had been as lofty as the chimney of an incinerator ought to be, no complaints whatever would have been received. The possible nuisance from unloading garbage is a more serious consideration, but not one which is incapable of being dealt with by proper management, or which ought to be regarded as in any way fatal to a scheme of incineration. On the other hand, the removal of kachra to Coorla would be attended with no nuiance whatever, supposing always that it is carried there in the carts in which it has been originally deposited. If the kachra has to be removed from the kachra-carts into the railway wagons, there can be no doubt that a serious nuisance would be set up at each loading depot. To avoid this, it would probably be found advisable to run the carts on to the railway trucks and carry them with their contents bodily to the place of final deposit.

The Commissioner then proceeds to discuss the three methods open for conveying the refuse to Coorla, *viz.*, by the existing tram lines; by one or both of the existing railways, or by a specially constructed steam tramway. The first of these methods is open to the objection that the Tramway Company's lines could not be used except from midnight to 3-30 p.m.; the loss of power in ascending overbridges would be at least 56lbs. per ton of gross load; the turnouts would be unsuitable for trains of waggons drawn by locomotives; and many of the curves are too sharp to admit of the passage of a train of waggons without derailment. The use of the existing railways would have many advantages, but against them are to be set the difficulty of procuring loading depots alongside railway stations, with the objections which would almost inevitably be raised to them. Other difficulties would be those of coming to an agreement as to hours and periods of removal; and possible complications arising from the use of lines not under Munic

along Paltan Road, past the Municipal Workshops, along a portion of Carnac Road, thence through Nagdevi Street, along portions of Musjid Bandar Road and Mumbaeevi Road, across the tram line on the Parel Road, along Jagjivan Kika Street, Duncan Road, Ripon Road, and Arthur Road, crossing the G. I. P. Railway at the level-crossing near the Chinchpokly Station, along Parel Chal Road and Suparibag Road, along a portion of Dadar Road, thence over the new Tansa pipe line road, now in progress, up to Matunga. Here the line would be a railway on the embankment, and alongside the Tansa pipe up to the reclamation land at Chimbhur. The total length of this line would be 11·496 miles, out of which the length north of Matunga up to Chimbhur would be 2·443 miles. The Executive Engineer says :—

This route will avoid all over-bridges, pass close to large plots of Municipal land through the centre of the district in which the number of dust-bins is the greatest, also avoid, as far as possible, all roads already traversed by tram lines, and go through roads, which are almost all wide. The only serious objection to the line is that it will cross the G. I. P. Railway at the Arthur Road level crossing near the Chinchpokly Station. But by the time this project is completed, probably the Chinchpokly over-bridge recommended by the Over-bridge Commitee will also have been erected, which will enable us to take the tram-line over it slightly altering its route. Another alternative would be to provide a bridge about 10 feet wide over the Chinchpokly level crossing with gently inclined approaches on the Arthur Road. This over-bridge will not be open to the public, but will be used only for the passage of the kachra trains.

Two alternative routes are discussed by Mr. Murzban, one via Frere Road, and the other by the Queen's Road, but ample reasons are given to show that these routes would be less desirable than the one above described. Mr. Murzban's further proposals (which are all explained in considerable detail) are that of the 9·053 miles of tramway, 2·273 miles should be double lines to serve as turn outs, being 250 feet long placed a thousand feet apart from centre to centre. The railway from Sion to the Municipal reclamation land at Chimbhur will, of course, be of the same gauge as the tram, viz., 2'6." The rails are to weigh 31lbs. per yard, and rest on a layer of broken stone metal nine inches thick. The length of the railway line is 2·443 miles, out of which 0·606 miles is to be double to serve as turn-outs, which are to be 250 in length and 1,000 feet apart from centre to centre. Sixteen depots are to be constructed, and for these 134 waggons are to be provided. The depots generally are to consist of double lines of tram, except in the case of Chinch Bunder Road Depot, where owing to the limited width of the footpath a single line only is to be provided, and in case of the Foras Road Depot, where four lines or two double lines are to be provided. The sites of the depots are to be paved with blue set stone blocks laid on a 9in. layer of commons line concrete. The surface of paving is to be made to slope towards small ovoid drains, covered with gratings. The depots are to be connected with the main tram lines by single lines of tram. Nine hundred dust-bin carts are proposed to be provided for the collection of kachra. The dust-bin carts are to be so constructed that the bins or boxes could be rolled on the waggons. The capacity of each dust-bin will be 50 cubic feet. Waggons are proposed to be provided for the reception of the dust-bins. Each waggon to be made large enough to accommodate seven bins or boxes. Twenty-six 15-ton locomotives are proposed to be purchased. Each locomotive is to be capable of drawing 5 loaded waggons on a grade of 1 in 125, and assuming that the velocity is 10 miles per hour, the indicated horse-power of these engines will be 121. One mile of siding is to be provided at Cbimbhur for affording facility for tipping kachra and for shunting the trains. Two water tanks with cranes and piping are proposed to be provided along the main line to supply water to engines. Workshops, engine-sheds, &c., complete, are proposed to be provided on the site of the existing store-yard and store-shed at Paltan Road. Mr. Murzban estimates, the total cost of this work at Rs. 17,10,000. Commenting on the proposal Mr. Acworth says :—

I am unable to criticise the technical details of this carefully worked-out scheme ; but there are many features of it which will strike the Corporation as being open to objection, features which are apparently inseparable from any scheme of the sort—the great loss of power in haulage, the objection to depots of loaded kachra-carts on the public streets, and chiefly perhaps the risk and danger which the constant passage of steam locomotives and trains along the streets will entail. It may perhaps be more economical than railway transport would be, but from almost every other point of view the latter is, I think, to be preferred. If the kachra were transported to Coorla, it would be there utilized for the reclamation of marsh land. The Corporation holds 407·58 acres of such land at Coorla on a fifty years' lease, of which twenty-two years have yet to run. For the last twenty years of the lease the rent is Rs. 5 per acre. Only 64 acres have been actually reclaimed, and they yield a net revenue of about Rs. 182 per acre after deduction of rent. There can be no reasonable doubt that a considerable profit would arise to the Corporation from the occupancy after reclamation. Assuming the quantity of kachra removed to be 1,000 tons a day, and the weight of dry kachra to be 35·27lbs. per cubic foot, assuming further that 6 feet of filling, equivalent to 12 feet deep of kachra, to be needed, the annual reclamation would be about 44·35 acres, and the land at present in our possession would be reclaimed in about 12 years after which we should have to go further afield. It must be remembered that the further we go the greater the cost of haulage will be, and though there is a large area of marsh land to the north of the city, it would be rapidly filled at a rate of over 40 acres a year, and a time would come when this method of disposal would no longer be open to us.

The Commissioner then proceeds to deal with the alternative method of kachra disposal by incinerators and says that the only make in respect to which he is in a position to lay positive details before the Corporation is that of Garlick and Christiansen, which has already been experimented with. The experience gained with this incinerator showed that each furnace was capable of burning about 15½ tons of wet kachra per diem and about 22 tons of dry kachra. The establishment required for working them, and which has been sanctioned by the Corporation, is for a three-furnace incinerator would cost Rs. 700 per mensem. Mr. Acworth concludes his report thus :—

There can, I think, be no possible doubt that of the three schemes herein considered that of disposal by incineration is the cheapest, imperfect as the data at present obtained are. The Executive Engineer compares them as under :—

	Initial outlay.	Working expenses & ordinary repairs.	Annual Sinking Fund and Interest.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Garlick's Incinerator	8,80,000	1,16,100	63,321	1,79,421
Railway	4,90,782	3,89,504	36,061	4,25,566
Steam Tramway	17,10,000	2,62,000	1,18,642	3,80,642

These figures are not, however, accurate as a basis of comparison. The initial outlay for incinerators does not take into account the important element of land, which will be an item of serious expense, and the figures given as the initial outlay in the scheme of removal by railway are quite speculative, I have no doubt they would be very much higher in reality. I am prepared to submit a tolerably exact estimate for a single group of furnaces, eight in number, including the cost of land ; but, for obvious reasons, it is not advisable that I should in this report give any indication of the exact locality which I have in view. My own view is that an incinerator of this capacity should be taken in hand with as little delay as possible, as we have established the fact that it can be worked without real nuisance. I do not mean to say, however, that it may not be found advantageous to avail ourselves to some extent of transport by railway also, but it seems that the Corporation cannot go wrong in sanctioning an extension of the incinerating system.

LORD DUNRAVEN has ever been considered a plucky sportsman. The yacht Valkyrie was not under water a couple of days before it was announced that the owner means to build another craft without waiting to hear what the condition of the sunken yacht is when raised.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

AN ADVOCATE OF BOYCOTTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I learn from a correspondent's article in the last issue of an influential Anglo-Vernacular paper of Bombay that the Manchesterwallahs are against us in right earnest. He says that they will leave no stone unturned in compelling the "India Sacrificers" to levy an excise duty to meet with the five per cent. import duties levied on their fine cotton wares, and thus nip our rising manufactures in the bud. He hints to us that unless we hold out with dogged perseverance and pertinacious tenacity, the interests of an immense population will surely be sacrificed to those of a drop in the ocean, the Manchesterwallahs. Too true! But is there any way left for us? Shall we try arguments? We have been trying them these months and months together. Have we anything new to offer on the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it was capable ; but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find which have not already been exhausted? Let us not deceive ourselves any longer. We have done everything that could be done. "We have petitioned ; we have remonstrated ; we have supplicated ; we have prostrated ourselves before the highest tribunal on earth. Our petitions have been indirectly slighted, our remonstrances have produced additional insults. Our supplications have been disregarded, and we have been spurned with contempt" from the doors of the English tribunal. We have exhausted all the ways of constitutional agitation. Only one resource now remains, and that is to—to—to "fight." But stop! Some loyal-to-the-core people will shout "treason," "treason," and hand me over to the police. To them my simple answer is : "Yes, Mr. Loyalty, it is treason, but a treason with the "t" cut off. So what is left, is reserved for you."

I fear, Mr. Editor, you also will not perhaps comprehend what I hint at by the phrase "to fight." It is not an appeal to arms. Far from that. Thank God, those days of India are gone when the slightest insult was resented with life and death. You know, Sir, that the much-abused "castes" is "as yet" a mighty institution in our country. Let us utilize it, let us make them working political bodies, and they are the most formidable agents of political agitation. In the name of our country, for the sake of our infant commerce keeping up in the race of competition, let "castes" be requested to resolve, from one end of the country to the other, that no one, on pain of social ostracism, is to use cotton wares made either in Liverpool or Manchester. If the Indian Government or the British Government, who cheat us by proclaiming to govern India righteously, and for her benefits only, will not save our manufactures, let us do it ourselves, let us look to our own interests. And in opposing those narrow-minded, selfish manufacturers of England, let us go a step further, and appeal to our countrymen, to Hindus at least, if Mahomedans will not join us (Anglo-Indians, of course, being for India's interests this time). Though castes, I say through castes, that under any circumstances they should not use any commodity beginning from pins and matches to the richest cotton and silken wares and the gigantic machineries made in a foreign country. Let us practically shut the Indian market to English goods, and then they shall see of what value India was to England. Then we shall see where England lies in the scale of Nation. Away, away will she go high into the air like the "House of Loretto." I trust, there is no treason in what I have written above. It is purely one of the constitutional ways of agitation.—Yours, &c.,

A DISCONTENTED SPIRIT.

Baroda College, July 28.

COLABA CAUSEWAY AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is truly surprising to see the apparent indifference, with which the deplorable state of the sanitation of this locality is manipulated, and in veracity of this opinion I would draw the attention of the two departments concerned to the cesspools attached to those houses commencing from the one near to the Apollo Hotel and ending to that near the Tramway Company's hay godown. With the exception of one or two all the cesspools are never but in an overflowing condition, so much so that rivulets have actually been formed. Inspectors and others (including the Drainage Engineer, who has repeatedly gone over these grounds, are very often seen about the place, but from the fact that the evil exists, and has been for some time, one cannot but feel that no notice whatsoever is being taken. The contents flow on to the Port Trust ground, and it is equally surprising that this department also ignores the remedying of the evil, as they can easily do so, the ground belonging to them. The smells arrising from the filthy stuff can better be imagined than described, and it is time that something should be done immediately, as should the cholera, which is, I believe raging in Coorla, be imported into the city by labourers coming towards this side, the epidemic will have every facility of locating itself here. It is true that the drainage is in course of construction, but look at the length of time it will take to be completed. I trust that this will work up the tender nerves of those who have shown that nearest to their hearts lies the welfare of the public, and that something will be done in the name of humanity towards removing the cause of sickness. Another favor would be bestowed on us should our worthy Commissioner issue orders that the cesspools be emptied during the small hours of the morning instead of, as at present, between 7 and 9 a.m., the time many unfortunates have to take their breakfast, and thus gain the eternal gratitude of many

SUFFERERS.

Colaba Causeway, July 31.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE SHIELD.

RIFLE BRIGADE VS. ROYAL SUSSEX.

A VERY large gathering assembled on Friday round the Naval ground to witness the contest between the above two teams in the third round for the Indian Challenge shield. The heavy shower of rain during the day, and a hard drizzle during the first half of the game, had made the ground swampy and slushy in some places, and rendered any very good display impossible. The officers of the Rifle Brigade had a large *shamiana* put up for their friends, who mustered strong, there being many ladies present. The contest was very keen and exciting, and resulted in a victory for the Rifles by two goals to one. The teams were at their places punctually to time, and Walker, for the Rifles, started the ball from the north end goal, facing a slight breeze. The Sussex made a rush down the left wing, but Tresham cleared the danger with a strong kick-out which gave the forward division a chance to settle down and assume the offensive. They continued to press the Sussex backs, but the ground was too slippery to give a chance of scoring, and the backs laboured under the same difficulty to clear the ball from dangerous quarters. This was eventually done, and the Sussex retaliated. A splendid long shot from the right wing with great pace was placed into Falcon's hands and jumped out close in front of him. Before a rush could be made he cleared the danger. The Rifles now made the running, and a hand ball in their favour close in front of the post resulted in a *melee* at the mouth of goal, and Croutcher put the ball through amidst loud applause. The play after this was fairly even, both sides pressing, but without being able to score, till the whistle went for half-time. On play being resumed the Rifles got away with a rush, and harassed the Sussex backs. Eventually a long high shot by Shean proved successful, and the Rifles scored their second point. The Sussex after this settled down, and by some good passing got away into dangerous quarters. A well-placed centre across the mouth of goal found Miller in position, and he put the ball through. The Sussex now made every effort to equalize, and two or three times looked like scoring, but the backs held things safe, though the ground often proved treacherous. The Rifles also were not idle, and the forwards by some good passing made a dash now and again, resulting in two or three corners, which, however, proved of no service. When the whistle sounded neither side were able to improve on the score, which stood at two goals to one in favour of the Rifle Brigade.

Royal Sussex.—Goal, Hibbs ; backs, Lander and Birchet ; half-backs, Kuhlman, Carter, and Pumphry ; forwards, Waters, Cleare, Hood, Pyne, and Miller.

Rifle Baigade.—Goal, Falcon ; backs, Tresham and Lieutenant Thresher ; half-backs, Mayberry, Shean, and Lieut. Sanderson ; forwards, Lee, Sawyer, Walker, Hudson, and Croutcher.

SINCE a recent decision with regard to cyclists in France, their position has been extremely unsatisfactory, as the law does not look upon their vehicles as carts or carriages entitled to the free and equal use of the roads. A deputy has therefore introduced a measure into the Chamber to secure to cyclists the same privileges as are enjoyed by them in England, under the Act assimilating cyclists to carriages, commonly called the Cyclists' Magna Charta. There is little doubt that the French law will be altered in the desired sense, as cyclists in France are now a numerous and influential body.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A WRONGFUL DETAINER OF MONEY.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHANDERAO NARAYEN.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. S. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, on the 4th May last, convicted him of criminal breach of trust as a servant or clerk in respect of Rs. 86-12-0, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. M. C. Apte appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged that he on a certain day in May, 1893, at Usthal, Taluka Newasa, committed as a servant or clerk criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 158-8-6 and Rs. 86-12-0, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code. Usthal is a Dharmalla Jaghir village, appropriated to the Bara Imam of Ahmednagar. The managing Jaghirdar is Mir Meheraly ; and the officiating Kulkarni was the accused. In May 1893 Mir Meheraly paid to Khandarao Rs. 158-5-0, which was the amount of the assessment of the fields in the village held by him. Other ryots also paid to accused land revenue amounting to Rs. 86-12-0. Accused thus received in his capacity of kulkarni Rs. 245-1-0, which sum he was bound to remit to Mir Meheraly, the managing jaghirdar of the village. Instead of doing so, he appropriated the money to himself. The accused, in reply to questions by the court, had stated that the sum of Rs. 158-5-0 was not paid to him in cash, but that the payment was effected by an adjustment in the accounts, as had been done in previous years. As regarded the sum of Rs. 86-12-0, he said that it was paid by the patel to the jaghirdar ; he afterwards said that he remitted the money to the jaghirdar, who returned it for the salaries of himself and the patel ; that he give the jaghirdar his own receipt for Rs. 59-8-0 ; and that the jaghirdar told him to keep the balance for the patel until the accounts were made up. In answer to a subsequent question, the accused varied his statement for the second time, saying it was the patel who deposited the money, (Rs. 27-4-0) with him, telling him that the accounts would be made up in half-an-hour, and that he should then receive out of that sum such amount as should be found due to him. The Sessions Judge found that it was not proved that the accused was entrusted with the sum of Rs. 158-5-0. The payment of assessment, said the Sessions Judge, was usually settled by an adjustment of the accounts. Such a practice was in accordance with native habits ; and it was a reasonable practice. The accused was, however, bound to account for the Rs. 86-12-0, which was collected on the 15th May 1893. The accused told several stories regarding the amount. If he had been able to render an honest account of his conduct in keeping the money, he would have done so, and have stuck to it. The various and contradictory statements made by him were, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, strong evidence of a dishonest intention. It had been urged that the jaghirdar refused to pay him his salary, and that he was justified in paying himself out of the village revenues ; but to this the answer was that the jaghirdar had paid him the first instalment for the current year, that the second instalment was not due ; that if it was, the accused had no business to help himself, and that the instalment did not amount to Rs. 86-12-0 or anything approaching that sum. The plea that the balance was held on behalf of the patel was an evident subterfuge. The Sessions Judge was satisfied that the accused retained the money with the intention of appropriating to himself that to which he was not legally entitled, and that he thereby committed criminal breach of trust. Accused was, therefore, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the decision of the court, said : The learned judge has found that there was a misappropriation, but he has hardly applied himself to the question whether the wrongful detainer of the money was with a dishonest intention, or only on a wrong opinion that the prisoner was justified in keeping back money adjudged to him under a decree. The jaghirdar, who prosecuted, deposes that when he demanded the money, the prisoner admitted that he had collected it, but told him he meant to retain what was due to him from the jaghirdar under the decree. The cause of the detainer is thus clear from the first ; and the later and inconsistent stories told by the prisoner do not remove the effect of this evidence. We now acquit the prisoner.

The court acquitted the prisoner, and directed that he be set at liberty.

COMPENSATION FOR AN OFFENCE COMPOUNDED.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAOJEE RAMJEE DUKRE AND OTHERS.

This was a review of the proceedings of Mr. Moreshwur Dinker Vajvad, third class Magistrate at Karjat, before whom the accused were charged with voluntarily causing hurt, but who allowed the offence to be compounded and ordered the complainant to pay each of the four accused one rupee as compensation. It appeared that the four accused, with intent to cause hurt to the compainant, held him by the neck and beat him and caused him hurt. The complainant stated to the Magistrate that he had compounded the offence. The Magistrate, after examining the complainant and his witnesses, found that the offence of hurt was not committed at all, whereas the complainant affirmed that he was for some time senseless. It appeared that the complainant and the accused were abusing each other, and that matters had been exaggerated, simply with a view to bring the case within the cognizance of magistrates. The magistrate held that the complaint was frivolous, and that the complainant had unnecessarily dragged the four accused to the court to answer the charge for an offence which they never committed. The magistrate, therefore, directed the complainant to pay each of the accused a rupee as compensation under section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Their lordships ordered the record and proceedings to be returned with the remark, that as there was neither a discharge nor an acquittal, but only a composition, section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure did not apply so as to enable the magistrate to award compensation to the accused. If the complainant, as the magistrate thought, wholly false, he ought to have considered whether a criminal prosecution for making a false complaint was desirable in the interests of justice.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT WITH A SWORD

IMPERATRIX VS. NARJI GALJI.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Weir, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 19th June last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a sword, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The charge against the accused was that he caused hurt to the complainant, Punjia Kalla, by striking him with a sword on the 5th March last, and inflicting such wounds as rendered the complainant unable to follow his ordinary pursuits for more than twenty days. The complainant stated that, about 8 p.m., on the day in question, a man, whom he recognised as the accused, came to his house and asked him for a "hooka," that he was giving it to him, when the man drew his sword and cut him in five places. His son, who came to his assistance, was also cut on the back of the left hand. The son screamed for assistence and recognised the accused. Two other persons were attracted to the house from their fields by the son's cries, and being told that the accused had set off in a northerly direction, pursued him, and found him hiding in a ditch or ravine. A light was got, only to start the accused again. They pursued him again, and at the distance of about a mile or two, caught him with the sword and blood-stained clothes. They took him back to the village, and he was afterwards given into police custody. The accused admitted that the sword and clothes were his ; he also admitted they were blood-stained at the village, but he said the blood came from his own nose, as he was beaten by the people of the village the next morning. He also stated that he was drunk, but lost his senses at the complainant's hut. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused, and sentenced him as above mentioned.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

THE Calcutta Municipality has done well for the sake of its own credit in resolving to accept Dr. Simpson's suggestion, and make a small grant for carrying out experiments with Dr. Haffkine's system. The matter is undoubtedly one of imperial interest, but in a city like Calcutta, where cholera is perrenial scourge it is surely one of local interest also. The Municipality makes drains and supplies pure water, and ought to support hospitals, to keep down the death-rate, and Dr. Haffkine's remedy may prove more effective than any of the three. One sapient member objected to expenditure on an experiment, and cited the incinerator as an instance of an experiment on which money was spent that did not succeed. But if the persons most interested are not going to test new discoveries the world is likely to stand still altogether. If Calcutta takes the lead in testing Dr. Haffkine's cure and proves it a success, it will have made a lasting name for itself.

THE sinking of the Valkyrie supplies (says the *Westminster Gazette*) a curious illustration of Campbell's well-known line :—"Coming events cast their shadows before." About two months ago it was stated that the Valkyrie had foundered off the coast of Spain. It transpired, however, that the yacht then lost was not the famous racer, but a yacht formerly owned by Lord Dunraven but subsequently sold by him. It had, when in Lord Dunraven's possession, been known as the Valkyrie, but its new owner had changed the name.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

JUST previous to the running of the Prince o Wales' Stakes at Newmarket, a crowd of many thousands assembled to witness the launch of a fine new ship at Maryport. The builders had named the vessel after the winner of the Derby. The preliminary arrangements had been completed, and everything pointed to a successful launch, when, after gliding gracefully down the slips three parts of the way, the Ladas suddenly stuck, to the disappointment of the spectators. Superstitious people were heard to observe that the Fates would be against Lord Rosebery's famous colt, and several betting men actually hedged their bets about the favourite. Subsequent events proved that they were wise in time, and they are no doubt crowing over their less fortunate brethren, who were too sceptical to accept the omen. It was certainly a most singular coincidence, and the Ladas of the seas will always be gratefully remembered by those who were so 'sensible' as to take warning.

THE Volksraad has had under consideration the action taken by British subjects residing in the Transvaal on the occasion of Sir Henry Loch's recent visit to Pretoria. In answer to the criticisms of some of the members, the Government made a statement to the effect that they attributed the demonstrations in the High Commissioner's honour to a desire to give a hearty welcome to the representative of the Queen of Great Briton, and not to any intention of insulting the Government of the Transvaal. The Raad passed a resolution expressing itself satisfied with this explanation.

MM. PUISEUX and Loewy, photographers to the Paris Observatory, have afforded the Academy of Sciences the clearest view that body ever had of the moon. This was done by means of photographs of the moon's surface, done in sections which fit into each other like the different parts of a map. When the component parts are placed together they form a circular image, having a diameter of 1 metre 50 centimetres. There is besides a negative on glass, of wonderful perfection, and having a diameter of 50 centimetres. The latter bears examination with a magnifying glass of high power. The images on it are astonishing delicacy and clearness. The space of a millimetre, or the thousandth-part of a metre, represents an area of 1,600 metres. Were there towns, forests, rivers, they would be perceptible. It is possible to measure the heights of lunar mountains from the shadows which they cast on plains. Gentle undulations of ground are continued for hundreds of kilometres, ascending into mountains as if on a symmetrical plan. A peculiarity of the lunar landscape is the great number of circus-shaped valleys of vast depth and great regularity of formation. Many other valleys seem like chinks in the mountains, and are sinuous, but differ in aspect from those of this planet, which are beds for watercourses. The Puiseux and Loewy photographs confirm the theory that the moon's surface was modelled under conditions widely differing from those which gave to the earth's its present relief.

THE temperance legislation in State and town in Christiania has made further progress. The Storthing has just resolved that the net revenue of the companies for selling liquor on the Gothenburg system, which now goes to the companies and the towns, in future is to be thus divided—50 per cent. to the Exchequer, 15 per cent. to the towns, and 20 per cent. to the companies. Our correspondent writes :—The reform will be a heavy loss for the larger towns, where numerous charitable institutions are supported by grants from the companies, but the State's part of the benefit is to form a fund for insurance against permanent infirmity. By other resolutions the Storthing has also resolved that communities, by votes of the adult men and women (two-thirds majority of all the electors, not of those only who vote) may forbid the sale of liquor and beer in the community.

A RUSSO-GERMAN, Herr vonRengarten, of Riga, is shortly to start on a walking tour round the world, the ocean sections, of course, excepted. The journey is expected to occupy about six years. Starting from Riga next month, Herr Rengarten will pursue his way on foot through South Russia, the Caucasus, Northern Persia, and Turkestan to Siberia, where he will winter. In the spring he will walk through Northern China to the Pacific, and after crossing over to Japan, will embark for South America. From the Brazils Herr vonRengarten will walk to New York, embarking thence for a French port, and finish on foot the distance to Riga, where he expects to arrive in 1900.

THE Town Council of Christiania has resolved that no sale of beer is to be allowed from Saturday afternoon at five o'clock until Monday morning at eight o'clock. Exceptions can be made in favour of certain cafes or restaurants where no abuse is to be feared. Formerly, only the sale of spirits was prohibited during these hours, and to this prohibition no exception is allowed, even in the best establishments. The new prohibition (writes our correspondent) will be very inconvenient to people who do not frequent cafes or bars, but who like to buy their bottles of beer for their visitors on Sundays.

INSTRUCTIVE reading for Welsh employers and workmen is furnished by the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Home Office to investigate the conditions of the quarrymen's life. We have the testimony of a very distinguished satistician, Dr. William Ogle, that accident is less to be feared by the quarryman than disease. Phthisis, or other malady of the lungs, tracks the Welsh quarryman to and from his rocky-working place. The men inbale the quarry dust, and so the respiratory organs are affected. The Commissioners make a suggestion that this matter should be carefully considered by testing the death-rates of the several quarry districts. It may well cause surprise that the "physique of the Scotch and Cornish quarrymen should be found decidedly superirr to that of Welshmen," with their wealth of pure air and abstemious habits—abstemious, that is, in all except a devotion to stewed tea. Here the Welsh quarryman tends towards intemperance. Then there is the diurnal diet of bread and butter, morning, noon, and night, with its weakening results. The proposal to establish plain cookery-classes cannot fail to commend itself to all concerned in the welfare of the hard-working and hard-living quarrymen of Wales.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been published about the abolition of the Royal Stud at Hampton Court, and it may, therefore, be as well to point out that it is not a matter with which the Government had any concern whatever, but was solely a private undertaking, the annual loss being paid by the Queen out of her Civil List. There were a few seasons in which the stud account showed a considerable profit, but, taking an average since it was re-established, there has been an annual loss of about £2,000 a-year. The abolition of the stud (and also of the Buck-hounds) was strongly recommended to the Queen a few years ago by the late Lord Sydney, Lord Cross, Lord Welby, and Sir Henry Ponsonby, who been appointed by Her Majesty to privately investigate the various Household expenses, with a view to carrying out such economical reforms as were found to be practicable. A few months ago Lord Cross (who has succeded Lord Sydney as general adviser to the Queen concerning her private affairs) again recommended that that the stud should be got rid of, as the annual loss incurred had lately shown a tendency to increase ; and there is certainly no prospect of an improvement in the blood-stock market, so that Her Majesty has acted very wisely in selling off the stud ; and she now probably regrets not having done so three or four years ago.

THE family gathering which took place, on a recent occasion, at the town residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the occasion of the eighty-second birthday of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, would seem to be quite unique. Children, grandchildren and great grandchildren to the number of 101, and ranging in age from four months to sixty years, assembled to congratulate the Dowager Duchess. Among them was her Grace's eldest daughter, the Dowager Duchess of Litchfield, with her thirteen children, and thirteen grandchildren. There were thirteen children and fifteen grandchildren of the late Countess of Durham ; and the Duchess of Buccleuch was present with her seven children. The Dowager Duchess's other sons and daughters were present with their children, making, as stated, a total of 101.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CRICKET CLUB.

A VERY interesting, not to say exciting, match was played between the above clubs on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 4 wickets and 1 run. The young Zoroastrian team having won the toss went in first, but Mr. Chinoy for the Elphinstonians bowled so effectively, and the field was so well placed that the whole side was out for 54 runs, 21 of which were made by Mr. Billimoria. The Elphinstonians scored 76 runs in the first innings against the bowling of Messrs. Kanga and Writer. The Zoroastrians, in their second innings having secured 86 runs for 4 wickets down, declared their innings closed in the hope of getting their opponents out in an hour, but Messrs. Machliwalla and Mody Brothers and others finished off the required number of runs for the loss of 6 wickets. Mr. Kanga in the second innings bowled with great judgment and success.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J L Billimoria, b Chinoy	21	did not bat.	
B Tata, ct Sanjana, b Chinoy ..	0	not out	3
M D Kanga, ct Seervai, b Pochkhana	5	not out	11
D F Dubash, b Chinoy	3	b Chinoy	10
D Mithaivala, ct D Mody, b Chinoy	4	did not bat.	
K D Engineer, ct Chinoy, b Pochkhana	5	ct Taddywalla, b R Mody	26
B N Daruwalla, b Chinoy	3	ct Chinoy, b Machliwalla	21
K D Khambatta, ct Machliwalla, b Chinoy	2	did not bat.	
D N Writer, ct Spencer, b Chinoy	4	b R Mody	3
R F Bhaimoonshi, not out	0	did not bat.	
B D Arya, b Pochkhana	0		
Extras	7	Extra	12
Total	54	Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
N H Chinoy	65	3	29	7	55	1	39	1
S P Pochkhana ...	62	4	18	3	15	0	12	0
R E Mody	45	2	20	2				
B C Machliwalla..	5	0	3	1				

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M H Sanjana, ct Mithaivala, b Kanga	12	ct Khambatta, b Arya	7
B C Machliwalla, ct Engineer, b Writer	8	ct Engineer, b Kanga.	15
D E Mody, ct Munshi, b Kanga	22	c and b Kanga	11
D C Daruwalla, ct Munshi, b Writer	6	c Daruwalla, b Kanga	3
S B Spencer, ct Writer, b Kanga	3	did not bat	
R E Mody, b Writer	5	not out	12
C M Patel, b Kanga	4	b Kanga	4
S P Pochkhanawalla, b Kanga.	5	did not bat	
F M Taddywalla, ct Kanga, b Writer	3	b Writer	3
N H Chinoy, b Writer	3	not out	1
S P Seervai, not out	0	did not bat	
Extras	5	Extras	
Total	76	Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
M D Kanga	79	2	27	5	38	0	27	4
D F Dubash	75	2	44	5	45	2	21	1
B D Arya					10	0	8	1

THE SURAT ESPLANADE C. CLUB VS. THE BROACH PARSEE TEAM.

A CRICKET match was played at Broach on Sunday, the 29th of July, 1894, between the above mentioned teams, which resulted in an easy victory for the outsiders by an innings and 13 runs. Buxee Meer Sudrodeen made a very great show by making the highest score of 41 runs with his free hitting. The bowlers, Messrs. G. A. Megha and A. H. Desai, did a very great service to their team by managing to dispose of all the wickets of their opponents between themselves. The following is the full score of the match :—

THE SURAT ESPLANADE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

B D Enti, b R D Bharucha	0
Simon Reuben, run out	10
Buxee Meer Sudrodeen, b Daruwala	41
G A Megha, c P S Jambusaria, b Bharucha	7
A H Desai, b J J Mandavala	5
F B Vania, c Polasha, b M C Munsiff	12
I K Megha, b J J Mandavala	16
M R Kothawala, c J H Kapadia, b Daruwala	6
S G Contractor, run out	2
B C Gheewala, b Daruwala	0
M C Modi, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	110

THE BROACH PARSEE TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M C Munsiff, b A H Desai	14	c S Reuben, b Desai ..	0
R A Dolasha, c G A Megha, b Desai	7	b G A Megha	16
P S Jambusarwala, b Desai	0	b G A Megha	0
S R Daruwala, c I K Megha, b G A Megha	13	b A H Desai	5
D A Ukaji, c I K Megha, b G A Megha	0	c Kothawala, b Desai.	0
J A Kapadia, b A H Desai	0	b G A Megha	0
N M Kelavala, c G A Megha, b Desai	0	not out	21
J J Mandavala, b A H Desai ...	0	c S Reuben, b G A Megha	6
A R Cama, b G A Megha	5	c Desai, b G A Megha.	0
D H Kapadia, not out	1	b G A Megha	0
R D Bharucha, b G A Megha..	0	c Vania, b Desai	0
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total ...	46	Total ...	52

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act :—Lawrence Herbert Sutton, of Panitolla, Lakhimpur, Assam, Engineer, of the Jokai Assam Tea Company, Limited, for improvements in Tea Rolling Machinery ; Chaimsonovitz Prosper Elieson, of 75, Edith Road, West Kensington, London, England, Electrical Engineer, for an improved electric switch ; Marcel Bernede, Paper Manufacturer, of Bordeaux, in France, for an improved blotting pad ; Thomas John McCloughin, District Traffic Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Railway, residing in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, India, for preventing a certain class of collisions between railway trains ; Edward Waller Stoney, Civil Engineer, Madras Railway, Madras, for a simple automatic tilting bucket, and new water lift, easily adapted to existing wells, to be called "Stoney's automatic tilting bucket and water lift ;" Chhotalal Surajshankar Booch, Mechanical Engineer, residing at Grant Road, Bombay, for a machine for finishing cloth, paper, etc ; John Coryton Roberts, of 16, Cromwell Grove, West Kensington, London, England, Planter, for improvements in the manuf

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ACCORDING to 'La France Militaire,' the French Minister of War is bringing in a bill compelling pigeon fanciers to register their carrier-pigeons under a threat of penalties for every omission, and enjoining the local authorities to make monthly inspections of the dovecotes in their district in order to verify the owner's reports. A prominent pigeon breeder points out the impracticability of these proposals, and the injustice of punishing the owner in the event of stray pigeons having crept into his cote, or some of his own having gone astray, whilst actual cases of treasonable practices could be dealt with under the laws against espionage. Considering the important role which carrier pigeons are likely to play in any future war, he thinks that greater encouragement ought to be given to French breeders. He estimates the number of carrier-pigeons kept in France at 18,000 to 20,000, which are trained by some twenty societies. In Germany something like £2,500 has been voted for the military carrier-pigeon service, and at present some 6,000 to 8,000 pigeons are expressly being trained for army purposes, whilst societies exist to the number of about 200, owning between them something like 300,000 pigeons. A pigeon two or three years old can travel up to 300 and even 600 miles, attaining a speed of 1,300 yards per minute. As a remarkable incident in connection with this subject, a Munich pigeon-trainer reported that a pigeon h sent to Strasbourg in the May of last year to compete in a Strasbourg to Munich pigeon contest, and which he had given up for lost, has just returned home, after a little over a year's absence. Its identity is proved beyond doubt by its mark and number.

The tendency to use soldiers against strikers, writes the 'Republican' grows stronger every year, and the logical effect of such use is to destroy the power of the strike, and the strike, as all admit, is an economic atrocity; but, on the other hand, the frequent use of soldiers in labour troubles is deplorable in a free republic, and while the strike may be an economic atrocity, it is the only forceful weapon wage-earners have, under the present industrial organisation, for use against employers who may try to depress their economic condition. If we admit tha the strike is doomed to annihilation, as it seems to be, are we prepared to grant to the wage-earners something in its place? If we are optimistic, we must be content with the faith that the forces now working so mysteriously will lead to a higher industrial state where there will be no strikes, and where the militia's chief function will not be that of suppressing them.

The sum of 100,000 marks is included in the German Army Estimates for the present year for the supply of bicycles to the infantry. Two bicycles are assigned to each battalion. An instruction has been issued dealing with the bicycle service. Bicycles are to be used for communications between columns on the march and for communications between advanced guards. When troops are in quarters bicyclists are to fulfil the functions of orderlies, especially where mounted orderlies are wanting. They will also relieve the cavalry from relay and intelligence duties. In great fortresses the whole of the duties now devolving upon cavalry as message bearers will be transferred to bicyclists.

New regulatins have just been issued for the settlement of disputes between Russian officers. They provide for the appointment of a Court of Honour, consisting of officers, which will determine the question whether a duel is unavoidable or not. Should the decision be in the affirmative, any officer declining to accept the challenge will be dismissed the service. A report upon duels between officers is in future to be made to the Minister of War, who, in concert with the Minister of Justice, may appeal to the Emperor to stop any legal proceedings resulting from the hostile encounter.

A letter from Malta states that when the homeward bound Orinet line mail steamer was in that port on June 18 she was flying a long white pennant from one of her masts, although she had hoisted, as was natural, a blue ensign. Enquiry elicited the fact that the pennant was an outward and visible sign of the paid-off crew of the Tauranga, which were returning in the mail steamer to England. But although this is an explanation it cannot excuse such a departure from all recognised rules. The white pennant signifies that the ship which carries it is commissioned for service as a ship of war. Because a captain even on full pay, and with or without his late shipmates, is ordered a passage in a mail steamer, it can give no sanction to the use of the pennant in the manner here described. But all the crew of the Tauranga were not on board the mail steamer, and therefore the question arises, if the practice is permitted how many officers and men taking passage will constitute a right to it.

The "Fortnightly Review" gives prominence to a notable article from the pen of 'Nauticus,' which is excellent in its tone and contains more sound sense than has been found in certain of his lucubrations. He draws "A Lesson from the 'Chicago,'" which is equally applicable to Englishmen and Americans, but is chiefly a lecture for us. He tells us that we are blind to the world around us. You and your American cousins are, I daresay, very good citizens of your respective countries, but you are inclined, owing to your selfishness, to be very bad citizens of the world, in which, nevertheless, you have vast duties and responsibilities. It would be worthy, says 'Nauticus,' of Great Britain and the United States so to use their conjoined maritime power as to be able to say to armed Europe, Only by our leave shall you fight; and, if you fight, only with our permission shall the victor keep his spoils. Why should not your combined navies, he asks, declare 'We refuse henceforth to acknowledge the right of any civilised. Power to close her ports or the ports of another Power by a blockade or otherwise.' Surely that would sound the knell of war.' But what if the United States—some may say—should cease to be one and indivisible? The world can afford, in this matter, to place its confidence in the integrity of the Anglo-Saxon race.

But if the United Statesare to co-operate the ends, then the condition of the American Navy becomes of importance. Here 'Nauticus' breaks off his main theme in order to give an account of the United States Navy, and concudes that, save in the matter of speed, the Indiana and Iowa are crushingly superior to the Renown, as is the New York to the Blenheim. In this matter few will agree with him. But 'Nauticus' sees more in the maritime potentialities of the United States than in their actual performance, and he urges us to cement the bond while yet the time is propitious. "Does not the vision mount up sometimes before your mental view?" he asks. "Do you not, gazing far above the trivialities and envies of the moment, occasionlly catch glimpses of something great and splendid beyond? Do you think that Americans do not see it, too? Surely there is a vision of a strong, warm hand of brotherhood extended . of two Powers again united, yet always independent; of mutual help for the right, progress, civilisation, and peace, and perhaps even of the whole race as loyal to, and as proud of some common flag as each branch of the race now is and ever ought to be loyal to and proud of its own separate one." We have long held that this is the best and noblest view to take of the relations that should exist between the two great branches of our race, and we welcome the new advocacy of 'Nauticus' in favour of a policy so inspiring.

Our good friend, M. Weyl, has jus ,ublished through Messrs. Plon, Nourrit et Cie. a volume entitled "La Flotte de Guerre," which is sure to be widely read at this time, when the situation of the French Navy is so much discussed. The substance of the book is, in part, already known to us, for much of it has appeared in a series of articles in the 'Journal des Debats,' and later on we shall find the opportunity of dealing with it at length. It is the outcome of an inquiry into the organisation of the French personnel, the technical services, and training establishments, as well as concerning new constructions, and types of vessels, mobilisation, armament, and much else. The appendix contains a good deal of useful matter, including the 'proces verbal' of the investigation of the delegates of the French Extra-Parliamentary Commission at Toulon as to the stability of the Magenta. Admiral Vallon's report upon that much discussed vessel has been adopted, as we have said, it was chiefly attacked by MM. Cabort-Danneville, Labart, Parayon, Thomson, and Diculouard. His resignation would have given too great an advantage to his opponents, who were reduced in the end to criticise the form of the report, and to content themselves with verbal alterations, which leave the meaning clear to all those who can read between the lines.

The death of Captain Tynte Hammill is a grievous loss to the Naval Service and to the nation. It is not that the Navy cannot produce as good men as he; thank God there is no question about that, but like Sir George Tryon and Admiral Samuel Long, Captain Hammill was not only a man of special abilities and talents, but he had had also, what only few can have, special practice and experience of a varied nature. That all officers cannot have the same experience goes without saying, and the loss is, therefore, so much the greater when the man who is taken has had a very large share of that there is to give. Captain Hammill, although he had been on the Captain's List for nearly nine years, was only forty-two last December, and had he lived would most probably have gone on to the Flag List before he was forty nine, at an age, therefore, at which few men attain that rank. He won his step to each succeeding grade by hard work to Lieutenant at the College where he took the Beaufort testimonial for the highest marks of the year; to Commander from the Excellent, and to Captain for his services with the Nile Expedition. He had seen service with the Naval Brigade at Alexandria, at Port Said and in the Soudan; had served on the Ordnance Committee and on the Manning Committee; had been Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, and was Flag Captain of the Orlando in Australia, and the Royal Sovereign in the Channel, in each case with Admiral Fairfax.

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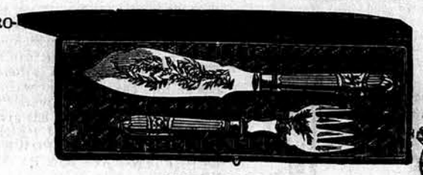

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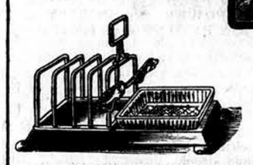

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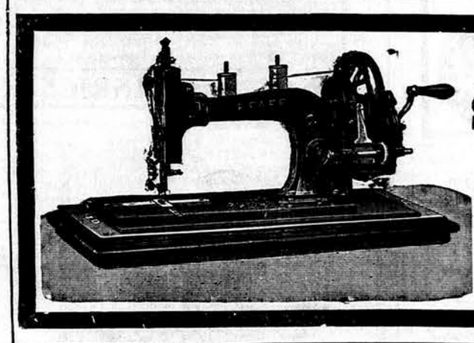

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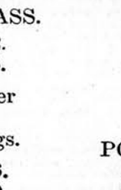

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